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THE CHARACTERS OF THE ENGLISH VERB AND THE EXPANDED FORM

THE CHARACTERS OF THE ENGLISH VERB

AND

THE EXPANDED FORM

AND EQUIVALENT OR ANALOGOUS CONSTRUCTIONS
OF THE VERB
IN ENGLISH AND COGNATE LANGUAGES,

BY

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A. THE CHARACTERS OF THE ENGLISH VERB.

Dept.

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DEFINITIONS.

1. The actions expressed by verbs are of a different character, i. e. they may be:

a) momentaneous, i. e. covering only one moment, or comprised between two closely contiguous moments, so that the beginning and the end practically synchronize. This may be graphically represented by a dot.

He *will arrive* at six o'clock and *leave* at nine. He *dipped* his pen into the ink. He *dealt* him a blow. He *stabbed* his assailant.

The news of his cousin Anne's engagement *burst* on Mr. Elliot most unexpectedly. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XXIV, 259.

Before Randolph *left* her that summer, a letter *arrived* from Sam to inform her that he had been unexpectedly fortunate in *obtaining* the shop. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, 28.

b) durative, i. e. extending over a continuous succession of moments. In this case they may be:

1) indefinitely durative, i. e. with no particular stage of the action definitely thought of. This may be graphically represented by a straight line indefinitely produced at each end, thus: ←—→

He *lives* at Oxford. He *bore* his grief with fortitude.

The duration of the action may, of course, be defined by a point of time at either end or at both ends, indicated by an adverbial adjunct or clause, but this delimitation is purely accidental and independent of the meaning of the verb.

He *has lived* in this town since his birth. He *will live* in this town till his death. He *lived* in this town from 1870—1880.

2) ingressively durative, i. e. with the initial stage of the action more distinctly thought of than the rest. This may be

graphically represented by a line with a distinct beginning, but no distinct end, thus: ⊢→

And then the moon *arose*, and in a moment John Oxenham's ship was close aboard. KINGSLEY, West w. Ho!, Ch. III, 21*a*.

This function *has developed* naturally out of the other functions spoken of. ESCOTT, England, Ch. VIII, 110.

A distinctly ingressive character often attaches to verbs formed from adjectives or nouns by means of the suffix *en*, such as *to blacken, to fatten, to quicken, to sicken, to whiten*, etc. . ,
to lengthen, to heighten, to strengthen, etc.

Presently the hiss *deepened* to a sough. HALL CAINE, The Deemster, Ch. XXIV, 177.

Also verbs formed from adjectives without any modification mostly have an ingressive character. .

They had gone out the moment it had *cleared*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XXIII, 237.

She found herself *crimson*. MARY WEBB, The Golden Arrow, Ch. IV, 27.

Her hair *greyed* and whitened. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, V, Ch. III, 145.

When the horses (sc. of the roundabout) *slowed*, he stepped to her side and proposed another heat. ib., IV, Ch. I, 94.

She left it (sc. the milk) *to sour*. MARY WEBB, The Golden Arrow, Ch. I, 26.

She had, too, in the course of this few days' constant intercourse, *warmed* into a most tender friendship for Rebecca. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. IV, 34.

Similarly other verbs semalogically connected with adjectives, thus *to blanch* (= to become white or pale), *to bleach* (= to become white), *to fill* (= to become full).

Also when used transitively, i.e. when used in a causative meaning, these verbs are distinctly ingressive.

Thus also such a verb as *to enrich* as in

The stories to the effect that the King Sovereign has *enriched* himself enormously by these enterprises are probably without foundation. Rev. of Rev., No. 194, 166*a*.

Note. It will have been observed that most of the verbs which have been represented here as instances of ingressive verbs, readily admit of being expanded into a combination of to *become*, or some other copula of an analogous meaning, + a nominal denoting a state. These copulas may, accordingly, be considered as typical of ingressiveness; and capability of expansion as described above may often be taken as a test of a given verb having an ingressive character or having assumed it

3) terminatively durative, i. e. with the final stage of the action more distinctly thought of than the rest, the sentence sometimes containing a word(-group) denoting the end of the action attained or to be attained. This may be graphically represented by a line with a distinct end, but no distinct beginning, thus ←—|

Compare *to climb on a hill, to walk down-stairs* (or *up-stairs*) and *to hatch eggs*, which are terminatively durative, with *to climb up a hill, to walk down* (or *up*) *the stairs* and *to brood eggs*, which are indefinitely durative;

to bring a thing, which is terminatively durative, with *to fetch a thing*, which is ingressively durative, both distinguished from *to bear* (or *to carry*) *a thing*, which is indefinitely durative;
to engage a person, which is momentaneous, with *to employ a person*, which is indefinitely durative.

BRUGMAN—THUMB, (Griech. Gram., § 546) compares Der tischler bohrt das brett durch, which he calls linear perfektiv (in our nomenclature = terminatively durative) with Der tischler bohrt durch das brett, which he calls rein linear (in our nomenclature = indefinitely durative) and with Der soldat durchbohrt den feind, which he calls punktuell-perfektiv (in our nomenclature = momentaneous).

The details (sc. of the principles of agriculture) are eminently interesting, but I have not had the opportunity *to acquire* them. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. VIII, 47. (with which compare *to obtain*, which is momentaneous.)
The elder of the two might have *attained* the age of thirty. ib., I, IV, Ch. IV, 95.
And this fortune, which my marriage *brought* to me — it has passed for the main part into your hands. ib., II, VIII, Ch. XIV, 73.
You may easily *reach* Harwich in a day. STEELE, Tatler, No. 107.

4) continuatively durative, i.e. thought of as continuing beyond a certain point of time. This may be graphically represented by a line which is produced beyond a certain point, thus: ←—|—→

This character attaches to certain compound verbs whose first element is the adverb *out*.

As his (sc. Carlyle's) mind *outgrew* the ordinary prejudices and opinions of men, he inevitably became more solitary — sad. FRANK HARRIS, Contemporary Portraits, II, 9.
Then there's hope a great man's memory may *outlive* his life half a year. SHAK., Haml., III, 2, *142*.
He *had outlived* nearly all his early friends and foes. MC. CARTHY, Hist. of Our Own Times, IV, LVII, 253.
The guest had again and again to remind himself that he must not *outstay* his welcome. BLACK, The New Prince Fortunatus, Ch. XVI.

Also the verbs *to maintain*, *to subsist*, and to *survive* are continuatively durative.

There was, however, one tall, dry-looking old gentleman, with beetling eye brows, who *maintained* a grave and rather severe face throughout. WASH. IRV., Sketch Bk., Legend, Postscript.
The sloops . . (stopped) to send the boat ashore for milk for tea, without which it was impossible for the worthy old lady-passengers *to subsist*. id., Dolf Heyl. (STOF., Handl., I, 124).
The fugitive *had survived* his brother by several months. Graph., 1889, 337.

Note. The English language has a powerful and highly effective expedient to express a durative character explicitly and indubitably in the expanded (often called the progressive) form of the verb, consisting of its present participle and the verb *to be*. This idiom, which implies a variety of other interesting shades of meaning and has, consequently, exercised a singular fascination on many

writers of grammars and grammatical treatises, will receive adequate treatment in the following paper.

c) iterative, i. e. consisting of an indefinitely prolonged succession of like acts and, from the nature of these acts, distinguished into:

1) momentaneously iterative, which may be graphically represented by a succession of dots, thus: . . . .

He sometimes paused . . and *panted* like a chased deer. TYND., Glac., I, XVI, 112.

2) duratively iterative, which may be graphically represented by a succession of lines, thus: - - - -

He *clambered* into a tree. WASH. IRV., Four Prairies, 293. [1]).

Princes . . were seen *scrambling* for lucre with footmen and prostitutes. W. H. KELLY. [1]).

He *struggled* against superior numbers (or the forces of nature) Conc. Oxf. Dict.

Many verbs of an iterative character were formed in the older stages of the language by means of the suffix:

α) *le* (Middle English (*e*)*len*, Old English *lian*), a large number from echoic roots. See MURRAY, s.v. *le*, suffix, 3. Thus: *babble, cackle, crackle, crumple, dazzle, frizzle, gabble, giggle, hobble, numble, paddle, prattle, sparkle, toddle, wriggle,* etc.

β) *er* (Old English *rian*). See MURRAY, s. v. *er*, suffix, 5. Thus: *batter, chatter, clamber, flicker, glitter, mutter, patter, quaver, shimmer, shudder, slumber.*

Compare also BRILL, Hol. Spraakl., § 94.

And ere three shrill notes the pipe had uttered, | You heard as if an army *muttered*; | And the muttering grew to a *grumbling*; | And the grumbling grew to a mighty *rumbling*; | And out of the houses the rats came *tumbling*. BROWNING, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, VI.

Distinctly iterative are certain new formations consisting of repeated onomatopoetic stems.

Outside the wind blew gustily and set a loquacious tassel *tap-tapping* against a pane. MAUD DIVER, Desmond's Daughter, I, Ch. V, 36.

Any one who dwells upon them *is pooh-poohed* as a crank or alarmist. Times.

2. Obs. 1. The term character of action stands here as a rendering of the German aktionsart. English grammarians finding occasion to speak about this subject mostly employ the word tense-aspect as the English equivalent of the German name. Thus SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 283. But this designation seems objectionable, leading as it does to a confusion of character and tense, which are essentially different matters. The name character, however, figures in the Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb by WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN (London, Macmillan & Co., 1897). See §§ 19, 20 of this work. Also J. H. KERN in the above-mentioned treatise uses karakter as the Dutch rendering of the German aktionsart.

[1]) MURRAY.

II. The momentaneous character is more frequently called the perfective character. But, owing to its natural associations with a certain tense-form, the perfect, which expresses completed action, this term has been rejected as leading to confusion between character and tense. Further names, often bestowed on this character, especially in German books or treatises dealing with the subject, are punktuelle, aoristische, resultative aktionsart.
In German grammars and grammatical treatises the durative character is also designated by imperfektive, kursive, kontinuative, lineare aktionsart.
Instead of ingressive also the terms inceptive and inchoative are often met with. Initive is another, less common, term for the same character.
For terminative we also find resultative, effective and occasionally finitive.
The iterative character is often called the frequentative character.
To make confusion worse confounded BRUGMAN—THUMB (Griech. Gram., § 540) distinguishes a perfektische action by the side of the perfektive action. By the former is understood the notion of completion which a durative verb assumes by the addition of a prefix, e.g. ersteigen (from steigen), conficio, efficio (from facio), consequor (from sequor). The process of adding the notion of completion to the meaning of the verb is called perfektivierung.

III. Although the above terms apply, strictly speaking, only to actions, they are also used with regard to the verbs, which are the spoken or written expression of these actions. Similarly in reference to verbal word-groups consisting of a copula and a nominal or nominal equivalent, such as *to be ill*, *to continue ill*, *to fall ill*, etc.

IV. In the following discussions the terms durative, ingressive, terminative, continuative are often used, for the sake of brevity, instead of the clumsy designations indefinitely durative, ingressively durative, etc.

VARIABILITY OF THE CHARACTER.

3. One of the first things which cannot fail to strike our attention as we go through a few pages of English prose or poetry with a view of establishing the character of the verbs is that this feature of a given verb is not fixed, but depends largely upon the context.

Some verbs, indeed, are in their primary meaning of an uncertain or vague character, so that they can be employed in various shades of character without raising any notions of incongruity. To give an instance. *To look* is mainly durative, but its durativeness is more or less vague, as may be shown by such sentences as:

The image of Agnes, outraged by so much as a thought of this red-headed animal's remained in my mind when I *looked* at him. DICK., Cop., Ch. XXV, 189 *b*.

When I *looked* in his face, with its pale, delicate features I thought I could see traces of the same mental struggle that I had gone through. SWEET, The Old Chapel.

If the writers of these sentences had distinctly felt *to look* to be of a durative character, they would, most probably, have used *as* instead of *when*. Compare:

So my mother suspected, at least, *as* she *observed* her (sc. my aunt) by the low glimmer of the fire. DICK., Cop., Ch. I, 4*b*.

I acknowledge that Philip himself, *as* he *looks back* at his past career, is very much moved. THACK., Adv. of Phil., 512.

Thus also most of the verbs in the following quotations are of an uncertain character.

There is not another woman whom it would not be a punishment to me to *stand up* with. JANE AUSTEN, Pride and Prej., Ch. III, 15.

The one man who dares *stand up* to Mr. Chamberlain. STEAD, Rev. of Rev.

She turned, *smiled*, passed her arm around him and went on silently with her prayers. KINGSLEY, Westw. Ho!, Ch. III, 21*a*.

The vicomte *folded up* the letter and put it in his pocket. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 46.

See also 24, s. v. *to stand*.

The context imparting an ingressive (or momentaneous) character to indefinitely durative verbs.

4. Many verbs and verbal word-groups of an indefinitely durative character more or less frequently have an ingressive character forced upon them by the context, which sometimes strikes us as inaccurate or, at least, as at variance with their primary meaning.

5. This change is frequent (regular would, perhaps, be a more appropriate term), when such a verb is placed in the imperative mood. The apparent incompatibility of durativeness with the nature of the imperative would satisfactorily account for the indisputable fact that in this function the English verb is practically never placed in the expanded form. Compare B, 20.

Come in! and *know* me better, man. DICK., Christm. Car.[14], III, 60.

Stand off from me, or I'll split your head against the wall. id., OL. TWIST, Ch. XVI, 155.

I could tell you exactly what you mean. But *have* your say first; you have not nearly done yet. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. I, 17.

Note especially: *Stand* and deliver!

Be gone! (with which compare: Get thee gone! SHAK., Jul. Cæs., II, 4, *2*.)

Have done, for more I hardly can endure. SHAK., Henry VI, B, I, 4, *31*.

(apparently a solitary instance of an imperative in the perfect tense.)

A well-known instance of a Dutch verb of indefinite durativeness having an ingressive character imparted to it in the imperative mood is the military command Staat!

Even in such a sentence as *Honour thy father and thy mother!*, although, no doubt, intended to urge continued obedience to a certain moral rule, the imperative, as such, implies no more than that this

obedience should be initiated, the occasion of the injunction being that the paying of this tribute of respect has been in abeyance. In the following quotation *sit* seems to have rather a continuatively durative than an ingressively durative character, the *keep seat* at the end of the quotation making it probable that the lords offer to rise, but do not actually rise.

Ross. Gentlemen, rise; his highness is not well. LADY M. *Sit*, worthy friends: my lord is often thus, | And hath been from his youth: pray you, keep seat. SHAK., Macb., III, 4, *52*.

It may, however be observed that also *sit* and *keep seat* may, in a manner, be understood to have an ingressive character, that is to say, they may be apprehended to indicate the beginning of the continuation of the action of sitting. In these imperatives there would, accordingly, be a blending of a continuative and an ingressive character.

Similarly in *enjoy* in the following quotation:

Boy! Lucius! Fast asleep? It is no matter; | *Enjoy* the honey-heavy dew of slumber: | Thou hast no figures nor no fantasies, | Which busy care draws in the brains of men; | Therefore thou sleep'st so sound. SHAK., Jul. Cæs., II 1, *230*.

In such a sentence as the following there is not only an appeal to start an action, but also one to continue it until a satisfactory conclusion has been attained; in other words it affords an instance of an imperative in which the ingressive and the terminative character are blended.

Talk that *out* with the girl. RUDY. KIPLING, The Light that failed Ch. X, 131.

6. The same change is scarcely less marked in the language of narrative or history, especially when a number of happenings are recounted in chronological succession. Here also verbs of indefinite durativeness are often made to express the action in its initial stage or with all the moments of its duration comprised within a single time-unit. This applies not only to such as are primarily more or less vague or uncertain in their character, but to those whose indefinite durativeness is beyond all question. It deserves attention that these verbs, owing to their altered application, are almost regularly placed in the unexpanded form, the actions which do not mark a progressing of the happenings, but describe a state of things prevailing at the time of these happenings being, as a rule, expressed by verbs in the expanded form. Compare B, 11.

Bursting into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, (he) flung himself upon a door-step, and *rolled* thereon in a transport of mirth! DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XII, 120.

When ... I *looked* around upon all the familiar objects and scenes within our own ground where your common amusements were going on with your common cheerfulness and activity, I *felt* there was nothing painful in witnessing that. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. VI, 290.

The sound of the word "spring" in that gloomy boarding-house dining-room *cheered* her. She *smiled* at the thought. It seemed nice to think that she was waiting for the spring. She *felt* the younger for it. Then she turned her smile to him and *passed* the salt across the table before she *helped* herself. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. III, 22.

Similarly in stage-directions:

He goes out hurriedly. And Barthwick, placing a chair, motions to the visitor to sit; then with pursed lips, he *stands* and *eyes* her fixedly. She *sits*, and steals a look at him; then turns away, and, drawing up her veil, stealthily *wipes* her eyes. And Jack comes back. GALSWORTHY, The Silver Box, I, 3, (31).

7. Certain verbs and verbal word-groups of indefinite durativeness which are more or less frequently employed ingressively deserve separate mention, especially because their Dutch equivalents hardly admit of an analogous modification of character, another verb or, at least, some particular grammatical device being mostly employed to meet the change.

8. First in importance are the frequent instances of the verbal word-groups with *to be*, which are pre-eminently indefinite duratives, assuming a distinctly ingressive character. These instances are naturally most frequently met with in the language of narrative or history (6), but occur also in other forms of language. A good illustration is afforded by the following quotation:

But when the fourth part of the day was gone, | Then Enid *was aware* of three tall knights. TEN., Ger. and En, *56*.

Here *was aware* may be apprehended to stand for *became aware and, consequently, was now aware*. The Dutch translation would require werd gewaar, and was gewaar would unquestionably be felt as incongruous.

Very instructive is the following quotation in which *to be* + nominal and *to get* + nominal are used in precisely identical connections:

But deep down in his heart there was a little spot of doubt, which he resolutely turned his mental back upon, but which he could not thereby *get rid* of any more than a man may *be quit* of a boil on the neck by declining to recognize it as such. JOHN OXENHAM, A Simple Beguiler (SWAEN, Sel. of Eng. Prose and Poetry, II, 140).

It should be observed that it is chiefly nominals (or nominal equivalents) which denote a state which are here referred to. There is rarely any change of character in combinations consisting of the copula *to be* and a nominal (or nominal equivalent) denoting a quality.

Here follow some quotations exhibiting the above modification of character in these verbal word-groups.

a) with adjectives. For convenience of reference they are arranged according to the alphabetical succession of the adjectives concerned.

As soon as she recovered, they were *to be acquainted* JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XV, 142.

The men lay down before the door and in a few minutes *were asleep*. BRET HARTE, Outcasts, 24.

And descending they *were ware* | That all the decks were dense with stately forms. TEN., Pas. of Arth., *363*.

Just then he *was aware* of a band of boys who had come round the corner. ASCOT R. HOPE, Old Pot.

I must not forget that we went on board the yacht, where they all three descended into the cabin, and *were busy* with some papers. DICK., Cop., Ch. II, 12*b*.

"Janet," he said presently in his faint voice... In a moment she *was close* to him, bending over him. G. Eliot, Scenes, III, Ch. XXVII, 328.
As Mr. John Oakhurst stepped into the street, he *was conscious* of a change in its moral atmosphere since the preceding night. Bret Harte, Outcasts, 18.
Anne inquired after Captain Benwick. Mary's face *was clouded* directly. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XIV, 131.
Her face changed and she *was dead*. Em. Brontë, Wuth. Heights, Ch. VIII, 33*a*.
The two great statesmen to whom mankind had owed many years of tranquillity disappeared about this time from the scene, but not till they *had been guilty* of the weakness of sacrificing their sense of justice and their love of peace to the vain hope of preserving their power. Mac., Fred., (668*b*).
Soon afterwards Mrs. Brontë *was very ill*. Flora Masson, The Brontës, Ch. I, 17.
The loss of Bothwell by over seven thousand votes was a severe blow to the Coalition, and there were gloomy faces in the Lobby when the news *was known*. Westm. Gaz., No. 8144, 4*b*.
Venus and Adonis *was* immediately *popular*. Frank Harris, The Women of Shak., Ch. I, 4.
Tom Smart and his clay-coloured gig with the red wheels, and the vixenish mare with the fast pace went on together, keeping the secret among them and nobody *was* a bit *the wiser*. Dick., Pickw., Ch. XIV, 118.

b) with nouns.
Fortunately perhaps for me, I had quick distraction. . . . I *was a soldier*. I joined our armies. Men called me brave. Lytton, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. VIII, 107.
The Emperor surrendered his sword and *was a captive* in the hands of his enemies. Mc. Carthy, Short Hist., Ch. XXIV, 372.
I *am orderly* to-morrow. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, Ch. XI, 98.

c) With numerals or equivalent expressions, especially such as state a person's age.
I *was of age* the other day. Edna Lyall, A Hardy Norseman, Ch. V, 42.
I *was 61* yesterday. Lloyd, North. Eng., 112.
I *am 55* next week. Punch, No. 3705, 22*b*.
There is no necessity for assuming a change of character in such a sentence as the following, in which *it* represents an anticipating subject, *ago* being understood or implied in the conjunction *since*.
It *is twelve years* to-morrow since they brought my father home. Marj. Bowen, The Rake's Progress, Ch. II, 23.

d) With adverbs or adverbial phrases.
i. When the horses were baited, he *was off*. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XII, 121.
Has any chaise *been by* at all? Dick., Pickw., Ch, IX, 75.
Are you *off* fishing, or are you going to have a shot with the catapult? Bradby, Dick, Ch. XVII, 183.
The sooner *we're off*, the better. Tit-bits, 1895, 23 Nov. 144*b*.
ii. It was growing quite dusk,... before they *were in the neighbourhood of Uppercross*. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XII, 120.
The moment Scrooge's hand *was on the lock*, a strange voice called him by his name. Dick., Christm. Car.[10], III, 59.

He was both *out of pocket and out of spirits* by that catastrophe. THACK. Van. Fair, II, Ch. XXXII, 370.
I don't believe a man *is in pocket* by stinginess on his land. G. ELIOT, Mid., IV, Ch. XXXVIII, 282.
The stories to the effect that the King Sovereign has enriched himself enormously by these enterprisss are probably without foundation. He may even *have been out of pocket* by his expenditure. Rev. of Rev., No. 194, 166*a*.

9. Obs. I. The twofold notion which attaches to these combinations, viz. the initiation of a state and its subsequent continuation may be responsible for the variability of the tense in clauses introduced by the conjunction *since*. Sometimes (mostly) we find the preterite, sometimes the perfect, occasionally varying with the present. When the perfect is used, *since* is often convertible into *all the time that*. See also 11.
i. Since my dear soul *was* mistress of her choice, | And could of men distinguish, her election | Hath seal'd thee for herself. SHAK., Haml., III, 2, *71*.
I have not been honoured with the commands of a fair lady, a great lady — not since I *was five-and-thirty*. DRYDEN, Love for Love, VI, (288).
You understand women well enough, though it may have been a long time since you *were conversant* amongst them. SCOTT, Kenilworth, Ch. XVIII, 232.
I have noticed this in Frank *since* he *was here*. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. X, 58.
ii*. I cannot say that he has once broken my rest since we *have been married*, CONGREVE, Love for Love, III, 4, (257).
It's a long while *since* I *have been at home*. JANE AUSTEN, Sense and Sens., 142. (T.)
My brain has been at fault almost ever *since* thou *hast been away*. SCOTT, Kenilworth, Ch. XII.
Since I *have been absent* from this country, my first impression has been considerably shaken. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XLI.
** *Since I'm married*.. I give you my honour I've not touched a bit of stamped paper. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. XXX, 318.

11. *To be dead* often has the value of *to have become dead = to have died*. Compare MURRAY, s. v. *dead*, I, d; STOF., Taalstudie, IX; FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Loss of the prefix **Ge** (Eng. Stud., XXXI, 111). This application of the phrase is, apparently, due to *dead* being apprehended as a past participle, i. e. as equivalent to *died*, and arose when mutative verbs, i. e. such as denote a change of place or state, were conjugated with *to be*. It will be observed that substitution of *to be dead* for *to have died* at the same time involves a change of tense, the perfect or pluperfect being replaced by respectively the present or the preterite. The numerousness of the illustrative quotations is intended to show the frequency of this peculiar idiom.
The lady *is dead* upon mine and my master's false accusation. SHAK., Much ado, V, I, *249*.
We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your tenants whose mother *is* lately *dead*, GOLDSMITH, Vic., Ch. XVI.
The old gentleman who *was* just *dead*. DICK., Barn. Rudge, Ch. I, 7*a*.
There came, one morning, by the general post, a black-bordered letter to inform him how his uncle, Mr. Ralph Nickleby, *was dead*. id., Nich. Nick., Ch. I, 2*a*.
If he wanted to keep 'em after he *was dead*,.... why wasn't he natural in his lifetime? id., Christm. Car., IV.
Heavens, sir, do I understand aright, can Mr. Prickett *be dead since* I left London? LYTTON, My Novel, I, VII, Ch. III, 44I.

Our poor little cat has been ill two days, and *is* just *dead*. MRS. GASK., Life of Ch. Brontë, 203.
The boy was born in wedlock, but after my man *was dead*. TEN., The First Quarrel, I.
Meanwhile the unfortunate Shah Soojah *was dead*. MC. CARTHY, Short Hist., Ch. IV, 54.
Sir Wigram Allen, I regret to see, *is* since *dead*. FROUDE, Oceana, Ch. XI, 177.

The same change of character and tense is occasionally met with in other combinations of *to be* + nominal. Thus instances have come to hand in combinations with:

aware: He *is aware* from Mr. Langham when he gave up his accounts that the value of the land is decreasing. MARJ. BOWEN, The Rake's Progress, I, Ch. I, 4.
ill: Margaret met Jem Wilson several days after his brothers *were* seriously *ill*. MRS. GASK, Mary Barton, Ch. VII, 69.
silent: A sense of evil and condemnation remained even after the voice *was silent*. SWEET, The Old Chapel.
white: Eyebrows which remained black long *after* the hair *was white*. THACK., Henry Esm., Pref.

In conclusion a quotation is offered with *to be dead* in the normal character and tense. Observe that it is attended by an adverbial adjunct indicating an indubitable length of time.

He was the only son of Katharine Ralston, widow of Admiral Ralston of the United States Navy, who *had been dead* several years. MAR. CRAWFORD, Kath. Laud, I, Ch. I, 7.

V. While these applications of *to be* + nominal strike us as incongruous when, as in the above quotations, they are attended by an adverbial adjunct denoting a point of time in the past, or when such an adjunct is suggested by the context, they appear to be quite natural when there is no such adjunct.

A little month, or ere those shoes *were old* | With which she follow'd my poor father's body, . . . she married with my uncle. SHAK., Haml., I, 2, *147*.
Do you know that my wife *is dead*? FRANK HARRIS, Contemporary Portraits, IV, 115.

Nor does the change of character strike us as out of the common when, in reported speech, *to be* + nominal stands for *to have become* + nominal, e.g. in such a sentence as *He told me that his friend was long since dead*, in which *long since*, although primarily indicating a point of time, is also suggestive of a length of time.

Similarly in the following quotations in which the reporting sentence may be assumed to be understood:

He discovered that his first impression had been correct. Miss Turnour, the landlady, was well born; she and her two sisters... were the daughters of a country-gentleman, who had either wasted his substance in speculation or on the turf. He *was long since dead*. EDNA LYALL, Hardy Norseman, Ch. X, 89.
Of women he *was tired long since*. THACK., The Paris Sketch—Bk., 288[1]).
His neighbour *was long since tired* of the entertainment. id., The Advent. of Philip, 591[1]).

V. Mention may here also be made of the collocation *to be home*, which takes the place of the indefinitely durative *to be at home* when an

[1]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Loss of the Prefix *Ge*.

ingressive character is to be expressed. *He was home* stands for *He got home* (or *He had got home*) *and was now at home;* and *He will be home* represents *He will get home and will remain at home.* Compare also, FIJN VAN DRAAT, Rhythm in Eng. Prose, Anglia, XXIV, 519f.

I was informed by Mr. Mell that Mr. Creakle would *be home* that evening. DICK., Cop., Ch. VI, 40*b*.

She'll *be home* in from twenty minutes to half-an hour's time. ib., Ch. X, 70*a*.

We shan't *be home* again before a tussle, which may be fatal to many of us THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. XXIV, 242.

Hasn't he *been home* yet? G. ELIOT, Sil. Marn,, I, Ch. VIII, 55.

Is Mr. Carlyle at home? — He will *be home* to dinner. MRS. WOOD, East Lynne, II, 199. (T.)

Miss Llewellyn had left the house the night before and not *been home* since. FLOR. MARRYAT, A Bankrupt Heart, I, 98. (T.)

We mean *to be home* to dinner. ib., 248.

Owing to the character to be expressed being only dimly perceived, *to be at home* and *to be home* are not rarely confused. Thus in the following quotation *to be at home* is used, although the character of the phrase is ingressive or may, at least, be apprehended as ingressive.

Lady Bellaston had acquainted her that she should not *be at home* till late. FIELD., Tom Jones[1]).

They found at last, on examining their watches, that it was time *to be at home.* JANE AUSTEN, Pride and Prej., Ch. LVII, 364.

Conversely there is no apparent reason for the use of *to be home* instead of *to be at home* in the following quotations, although it should be observed that in them *to be home* may also be understood to stand for *to have got home.*

The autumn dragged on, and when Randolph *was home* at Christmas for the holidays, she broached the matter again. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, 28.

I must *be home* again on Monday night. G. GISSING, Eve Madeley's Ransom, Ch. XXI.

Are you glad *to be home* again? MAART. MAART., My Lady Nobody, I, 23.

10. Among the verbs of indefinite durativeness, to which the context often imparts an ingressive, or even momentaneous, character the following deserve especial mention.

to be: Never since the world *was,* has a great army made war upon women and children. Rev. of Rev., 1901, Aug. 161*b* [2]).

This European fellowship of peoples *will not be* unless we now set ourselves to the task of facing facts as they are and seeking their remedies. ib., No. 110, 90.

In the following quotation the present has the value of a perfect: Clearly the end of the war *is* not yet. ib., No. 107, 352 (= *has* not yet *come*).

There is no trace of durativeness in *to be* when used in the sense instanced by:

This particular event was *to be* when I was about twenty-six; it mightn't *be* till I was twenty-seven; it might *be* while I was only twenty-five. MAX BEERBOHM, Seven Men, IV, 154—5.

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[1]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, Rhythm in Eng. Prose, Anglia, XXIV, 522.

[2]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Loss of the Prefix *Ge*, E. S., XXXI, 111.

to employ: It would be a work of Christian charity to *employ* poor Sarti. G. Eliot, Scenes, II, Ch. III, 97, (= *to engage*; compare: She *engaged* a maestro to give her lessons in singing. ib.)

exist: The republic *existed*, in fact, from the moment of the abjuration in 1581. Motley, Rise, VI, Ch. VII, 89 8*a*.

to have, in various shades of meaning, viz.

i. to take: May God *have* you in his keeping, and speedily reunite us. Buchanan, That Winter Night, Ch. III, 27.

Harris . . . thought that he and George had better do the rest (sc. of the packing); and I agreed and sat down, and they *had* a go. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. IV, 44.

Note especially *to have pity* (or *compassion*) (*up*)*on* as a frequent variant of *to take pity* (or *compassion*) (*up*)*on*. *To take compassion* (*up*)*on* is pronounced obsolete by Murray.

When I found he was really going to his friends at Thornberry Park for the whole day to-morrow, I *had compassion on* him. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XXII, 220.

ii. to take possesssion of: Come, we will slay him and *will have* his horse. Ten., Ger. and En., *62*.

iii. to get, to obtain, to receive: There is nothing to be *had* here. Murray, s. v. *have*, 14, a.

It is ten hours since I *had* anything to eat. Thack., Pend., II, Ch. IX, 109.

You . . . *had* that sword for your reward. Kingsley, Westw. Ho!, Ch. II, 17*b*.

I *had* a letter this morning. Hardy, Life's Little Ironies, III, Ch. II, 60.

The great things that make one happy have nothing to do with money. They can be *had* for so little. Mrs. Ward, The Mating of Lydia, III, Ch. XVIII.

iv. to meet with, to be seized with: Master Ribstone coming home for the Christmas holidays from Eton, over-ate himself and *had* a fever. Thack., Pend., I, Ch. II, 16.

She, too, *might have had* an accident. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., I, Ch. VII, 104.

Rex. *has had* a fall. ib., I, Ch. VII, 109.

Lord Reading *had* a wonderful reception on his arrival in New-York. Rev. of Rev., No. 338, 91*a*.

v. to find a vulnerable spot in: Foul weather didn't know where to *have* him. Dick., Christm. Car., I.

"Who recommended my aunt to invest her money in that speculation, I should like to know?" I *had* him there. Thack., Sam. Titm., Ch. IX, 106.

to hold: Good, speak the word: my followers ring him round: | He sits unarm'd; I *hold* a finger up; | They understand. Ten., Ger. and En., *337*.

Whenever he remembered it (sc. this sense of solitude), he *held* his head high. Temple Thurston, Mirage, Ch. III, 20.

The old gentleman rose to his feet and *held* out his hand. ib., Ch. V, 43.

to know in various shades of meaning, viz.

i. to find out: *I'll know* his grievance, or be much denied. Shak., Rom. and Jul., I, 1, *161*.

Now Crœsus, lying on his bed anight, | Dreamed that he saw this dear son laid alow; | . . And that some iron thing had dealt the blow; | By whose hand he could no wise *know*. Morris, The Earthly Par., The Son of Crœsus, III.

ii. to become acquainted (with), to come to know: When did you and she first *know* each other? Pinero, Iris, I, (21).

I was an old man before Disraeli even *knew* that I was alive. Frank Harris, Contemporary Portraits, II, 22.

iii. to recognize: It was a picture of Romsdalhorn; he *knew* it in an instant. EDNA LYALL, A HARDY NORSEMAN, Ch. XI, 94.

She *knew* them at once by their dress and the spears they carried. BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. III, 32.

iv. to be told: Then some facetious gentleman . . . would request to *know* "vere he vos a shovin' to". DICK., Pickw., Ch. IV, 31.

I had no great difficulty in getting leave from my parents to go and see Ned's parents when they *knew* that Harry Webb's father had allowed him to go too. SWEET, The Old Chapel.

v. to become aware of: He laid him sprawling on the ground, before he could defend himself, indeed almost before he *knew* he was attacked. FIELDING, Tom Jones, IX, Ch. II, 167.

For I'll be back, my girl, before you *know* it. TEN., En. Ard., *193.*

vi. to understand: She *knew* at once that they were soldiers. BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. III, 31.

to lean: The youth's face remained fixed for a moment, then he flushed, *leant* on the table, and burst into passionate tears. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, 27.

to learn: My hostess *learned* my name. LYTTON, My Novel, II, X, Ch. II, 152.

The Danes *learned* the religion of the Saxons . . . MAC., Hist., I, Ch. I, 10.

And to this end (he) | Had made the pretext of a hindering wound, | That he might joust unknown of all and *learn* | If his old prowess were in aught decay'd! TEN., Lanc. and El., *581.*

to lie: The wind is loud, and will not *lie* till the ship be cleared of the dead. SHAK., Per., III, I, *49.*

The old gentleman *lay* back again upon his pillows. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. XIII, 333.

A council of war was held. Should they fire or *lie* low. DON. HANKEY, The Beloved Captain, XVIII, 46.

to love: Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim | When King Cophetua *loved* the beggar-maid. SHAK., Rom. and Jul., II, 1, *14.*

Have I not told thee . . that I *loved* him six years ago. LYTTON, Rienzi, I, Ch. IV, 31.

She lifted up her eyes | And *loved* him with that love which was her doom. TEN., Lanc. and El., *259.*

to possess: Indeed, for near eighty years after our forefathers *possessed* them, our plantations were in the hands of factors. THACK., Henry Esm., Pref.

My lord, I saw three bandits by the rock | Waiting to fall on you, and heard them boast | That they would slay you, and *possess* your horse. TEN., Ger. and En., *74.*

Naturally I made haste *to possess* and read the volume. W. MATTRAM, The true Story of G. Eliot, Pref., 2.

to sit: How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank! | Here will we *sit* and let the sounds of music | Creep in our ears. SHAK., Merch. of Ven., V, *57.*

There from his charger down he slid, and *sat.* TEN., Lanc. and El., *508.*

Discovering a giant palm in a secluded corner, and a low couch behind it, he *sat* at once and began to talk. MAX PEMBERTON, Doct. Xavier, Ch. X, 50*a.*

to sleep: He starts and wakes, | And, being thus frighted, swears a prayer or two, | And *sleeps* again, SHAK., Rom. and Jul., I, 4, *88.*

They had retired to their couches, and Julia, worn out by the excitement of the day, soon *slept.* LYTTON, Pomp., III, Ch. XI, 89*b.*

Before I *sleep*, I have a request to make. G. ELIOT, Mid., V, Ch. XLVIII, 353.

She closed the Book and *slept.* TEN., En. Ard., *495.*

to slumber: Many centuries have been numbered | Since in death the Baron *slumbered.* LONGF., The Norman Bar., VIII.
to stand: When the folks at a country gathering descried his well-known crest at a distance, . . they always *stood* by for a squall. WASH. IRV., Sketch-Bk., XXXII, 354.
Then Old Fezziwig *stood* out to dançe with Mrs. Fezziwig. DICK., Christm. Car., II, 47.
The Spirit *stood* beside sick beds, and they were cheerful. ib., III, 83.
She rose to her feet, and parting the bushes, *stood* erect before them. BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. III, 35.
See also 24, s. v. *to stand.* Note.
to think: I cannot *think* of the date. SCOTT, Wav., Ch. IV, 33*b*.
to weep: Scrooge sat down upon a form, and *wept* to see his poor forgotten self as he used to be. DICK., Christm. Car., II, 38.
She rested, and her desolation came | Upon her and she *wept* beside the way. TEN., Ger. and En., *519.*
She bent her face upon the table and *wept* passionately. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. III, 48.

11. In adverbial clauses introduced by *since* verbs which are primarily of indefinite durativeness are sometimes placed in the preterite, sometimes in the perfect, the variability of tense being due to the same causes as in the case of the combinations with *to be.* Compare 9, Obs. I.

i. I have learned to be dangerous upon points of honour, since I *served* the Spaniard. SCOTT, Kenilw., Ch. I.
They have not shed a many tears, | Dear eyes, *since* first I *knew* them well. TEN., The Miller's Daught., XXIX.
I've only been learning the lesson since I *knew* you. BEATR. HARRADEN, The Fowler, III.
ii. He has broken his neck *since* we *have been married.* SHER., School for Scand., III, 2, (394). (*Since* has not the same meaning as in the quotation from CONGREVE in 9, obs. I.)
There have not been any (rooks), since we *have lived* here. DICK., Cop., Ch. I, 4*a*.

12. Many verbs of the above description are assisted in expressing an ingressive (or momentaneous) character by adverbs or adverbial word-groups implying a moving in a certain direction. Some instances have already been given in the above material. See the quotations under *to hold, to lie* and *to stand.* Further instances are afforded by combinations with:

— *away:* My Imagination *runs away* with me. STEELE, Spect., No. 136.
Mr. Toots would then turn round as if *to go away.* DICK., Domb., Ch. XXII, 206.
They *sail away* each on his course. THACK., Newc., I, Ch. XXIV, 262.

— *down:* His sword was in its sheath; | His fingers held the pen, | When Kempenfelt *went down* | With twice four hundred men. COWPER, On the Loss of the Royal George, VI.
I must not forget that we went on board the yacht, where they all three descended into the cabin, and were busy with some papers. I saw them quite hard at work, when I *looked down* through the open skylight. DICK., Cop., Ch. II, 12*b*.

— *off*: Mr. Chick finding that his destiny was, for the time, against him, said no more and *walked off*. Dick., Domb., Ch. II, 13.
Before I *dozed off*, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mr. Tulliver were talking about. G. Eliot, Mill, I, Ch. I, 3.

— *up*: Note that *to look up* is indifferently construed with either *to* or *at*. See also 33.

i. He *looked up* to the altered face. Miss Yonge, The Heir of Redc., II, Ch. XVIII, 317.
Her eyes *looked up* to his with a wild entreaty. Mar. Crawf., Sant Ilario, Ch. IV, 49.
ii. Amabel, holding her hand, *looked up* at her face. Miss Yonge, The Heir of Redc., II, Ch. XV, 264.
Her serenity would be untouched; and though she might be lost to him, he could still be content while he could *took up* at it through his turbid life. Ib., I, Ch. XVIII, 331.

Observe also that *to look up* in the meaning of *to have a feeling of respect or veneration for* is indefinitely durative, and is always construed with *to*.

She *looked up* to him as to a being of a superior order. Wash. Irv., Sketch-Bk., XXX, 325.
Pete.. *looked up* to him as a marvel of wisdom and goodness and pluck. Hall Caine, The Manxman, I, Ch. I, 23.

13. Special mention should be made of the verbs *to lie*, *to sit* and *to stand*, which are commonly coupled with the adverbs *down* or *up* when occasion arises to express ingressiveness.

to lie: He *lay down* again and begged her to put out the lights. G. Eliot, Mid., V, Ch. XLVIII, 353.

to sit: i. After several turns he *sat down* again. Dick., Christm. Car., I.
Jack rises and *sits down* again. Galsworthy, The Silver Box (Stage-Dir.) II, 2, (58).
ii. Awaking in the middle of a prodigiously tough snore, and *sitting up* in bed to get his thoughts together, Scrooge had no occasion to be told that the bell was again upon the stroke of One. Dick., Christm. Car.[5], III, 55.

to stand: i. At this point the Court invited Mr. Lackington *to stand down*. Punch No. 2952, 51*a*.
Let me remind you that you are a witness for the prosecution, not for the defence... You can *stand down*. Dor. Gerard, Exotic Martha, Ch. XXI, 251.
ii. Oliver looked very worn and shadowy from sickness, and made an ineffectual attempt *to stand up*. Dick., Ol. Twist, Ch. XII, 117.
With new resolution Maggie seized her oar, and *stood up* again to paddle. G. Eliot, Mill, VII, Ch. V, 483.
Mrs. Landerdale rose from her chair and *stood up*. Mar. Crawf., Kath. Laud., I, Ch. VII, 130.

14. Obs. I. It must, however, be understood that *down* and *up* do not always imply a moving in a certain direction, but may also indicate the position attained as the result of the moving. This may account for *to sit down*, *to sit up* and *to stand up* being also used as indefinite duratives, their application in this meaning mostly appearing from some adjunct denoting a length of time by which they are attended.

to sit: Elizabeth Bennett had been obliged, by the scarcity of gentlemen, *to sit down* for two dances; and during part of that time Mr. Darcy had been

standing near enough for her to overhear a conversation between him and Mr. Bingley. JANE AUSTEN, Pride and Prej., Ch. III, 15.
It required no great penetration to discover (that he) was in a fair way of persuading her to be a widow no longer, but to confer upon him the privilege of *sitting down* in that bar, for and during the whole remainder of the term of his natural life. DICK., Pickw., Ch. XIV, 120.
She could very well work at something *sitting down*. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, Ch. I, 15.
She was made to stand while the other girls *sat down*. BARRIE PAIN.
They pretend that they *sit down* in the dining-room daily. J. M. BARRIE, What Every Woman Knows, I, (2).
ii. Having leave, as a high treat, *to sit up* until my mother came home. DICK., Cop., Ch. II, 8*b*.
He was too feeble and suffering for the last few weeks to see any visitors, but he still *sat up* through the day. G. ELIOT, Scenes, III, Ch. XXVII, 328.
to stand: Shall we *stand up* for a minute under that porch? EDNA LYALL, A Hardy Norseman, Ch. II, 23.
Miss Slater had commanded Eva to *stand up* for the remainder of the lesson. BARRY PAIN.

II. In literary English we sometimes find the verb *to sit* furnished with the reflexive pronoun (or the personal pronoun doing duty as such), perhaps, for the purpose of making it ingressive.

i. Oliver, having been carefully laid on one seat, the old gentleman got in (sc. into the coach) and *sat himself* on the other. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XI, 110.
She *sat herself* on a couch in a window. Id., Little Dorrit, Ch. II, 13*a*.
Here he would *sit himself* musingly. LYTTON, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. III, 81.
ii. There we *sat us*. SARAH GRAND, Our manifold Nature, 107.

Also *to sit down* may be found together with this pronoun, possibly to remove all uncertainty of the action being intended as ingressive. For illustration see also Ch. XXXIV, 21, and 23, *a* of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng.; and FIJN VAN DRAAT, Rhythm in Eng. Prose (Anglia, XXIV, 507), where the insertion of the personal reflexive pronoun is, however, regarded as a device to improve the rhythm of the sentence.

i. She *sat herself down* before a cheerful fire. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XXIII, 211.
Day after day, when School was over, and the pupils gone, did Nathaniel Pipkin *sit himself down* at the front-window. Id., Pickw., Ch. XVII, 151.
ii. The Rector *sat him down* to his task. Mrs. WARD, Rob. Elsm., II, 151.

Similarly occasionally *to lie down*.

He had lost his way and *lain him down* to die. JEROME, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. X, 127.

III. Further variants of the ingressive *to sit* (*down*) are *to become seated* and *to seat oneself*.

i. Mrs. Varden called up quite a courtly air, and *became seated*. DICK., Barn. Rudge, Ch. XXVII, 106*a*.
ii. He alone waited until a lady *had become seated* before he *seated himself*. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. I, 8.

In this connexion mention may also be made of *to possess oneself of* as an equivalent of the ingressive *to possess*.

It (sc. the £ 20.000) is the amount of her own fortune, which, by some arrangement with her late husband,... he *possessed himself of*. LYTTON, My Novel, II, X, Ch. XVII, 217.

Supposing that be true, shall I *possess myself of* that snug taberna among the Myropolia? Id., Pomp., IV, Ch. XI, 116*b*.

15. Some verbs of a distinctly momentaneous or ingressive character, or liable to assume such a character, are often placed before verbs of indefinite durativeness, apparently mainly for the purpose of imparting an ingressive character to the latter. They may then, in a manner, be regarded as auxiliaries of character. In this function we find:

a) *to begin* and *to commence*, both distinctly momentaneous, the former construed either with an infinitive or a gerund, the latter mostly with a gerund. For illustration see also Ch. XIX, 20 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng.

i. * The garrison *began to feel* the pressure of hunger. Mac., Clive.
** Unable to contain herself, she *began scolding* one of her daughters. Jane Austen, Pride and Prej., Ch. II.
ii. * He *commenced crying* aloud. Meredith, Ord. of Rich. Fev., Ch. XLI, 410.
** Soon after he *commenced to reside* at Mossgiel. W. Gunnyon, Biogr. Sketch of Burns, 9.

b) certain copulas of the third kind, i. e. such as denote the getting into a certain state, especially:

to get, which, besides ingressiveness, also more or less distinctly, implies the overcoming of some difficulty. In this function the verb is mostly construed with *to* + infinitive, sometimes, especially in American English, with *to* + gerund. See Storm, Eng. Phil.², 904, 1044. A third construction is that with a present participle, for which see also B, 50:

i. "When I was quite a young boy," said Uriah, "I *got to know* what 'umbleness did. Dick., Cop., Ch. XXXIX, 286*a*.
We generally use goats' milk; and 'gad, do you know, *I've got to prefer* it Thack., Van. Fair, I, Ch. III, 24.
How did they *get to know* each other, I wonder? Hardy, Life's Little Ironies, IV, Ch. II, 98.
I think you ought *to get to know*. Punch, No. 3995, 70*a*.
One *gets to feel* that it is wrong to think. Wells, Mr. Britling, II, Ch. IV, § 14, 339
If old Mother Tyndal *gets to hear* about it, there'll be a row, you know. E. Temple Thurston, Mirage, Ch. IV, 33.
ii. We *got to chatting* about our rowing experiences. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. XV, 196.
He *got to thinking* of this good fellow rather vividly. William Dean Howells, The Pursuit of the Piano (Swaen, Sel., II, 27).
He *gets to feeling* very low walking about all day after work. Galsworthy, The Silver Box, I, 1, (20).
iii. We *got talking*. Eng. Rev., 1912, Aug., 89.
Don't you *get making* a noise, you naughty boy! Compton Mackenzie, Carnival, Ch II, 17.

to grow, which, like *to get* is mostly construed with *to* + infinitive, occasionally with *to* + gerund. For illustration see also Ch. I, 10 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng.

He had *grown to have* an extreme fancy for my wife as well as my little boy. THACK., Virg., Ch. LXXXV, 902.
Cranford had so long piqued itself on being an honest and moral town that it *had grown to fancy* itself too genteel and well-bred to be otherwise. Mrs. GASK., Cranf., Ch. X, 180.
He *grew to believe* that his denial had borne its intended fruit. Mrs. WOOD, Orv. Col., Ch. VI, 81.
I do not think it wise for Stella to *grow to care* for it, either. EL. GLYN, The Point of View, Ch. IV, 72.
ii. They (sc. the tourists) even *grew to making up* anecdotes about him, to show how keenly observant they were when abroad. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. VI, 256.

to fall, which is mostly construed with *to* (rarely *in*) + gerund, less frequently with *to* + infinitive. In Older English, and in dialects, the preposition *to* before the gerund is often exchanged for a proclitic *a*. The dropping of this suffix has led to the use of the bare verbal in *ing*, which, from a purely descriptive standpoint, may now be considered as a present participle. For illustration see also Ch. XIX, 44 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng., and compare B, 50.

i. * He *fell* again *to speculating* on the probable romance that lay behind that loneliness and look of desolation. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., II, Ch. XVII, 281.
** And Enid *fell in longing* for a dress | All branch'd and flower'd with gold. TEN., Mar. of Ger., *630*.
ii. The Queen desires you to use some gentle entertainment to Laertes before you *fall to play*. SHAK., Haml., V, 2, *214*.
The distinction was immediately approved by all, and so they *fell* again *to examine*. SWIFT, Tale of a Tub, (62*b*).
Upon this they *fell* again *to rummage* the will. Ib., (68*b*).
iii. At this we all *fell a-crying*. DICK., Cop., Ch II, 11*a*.
iv. After a while they *fell crying*. KINGSLEY, Herew., Ch. V, 36*b*.

c) *to come* and *to go*, which, besides ingressiveness, also vaguely imply a moving towards a certain place. They are normally construed with final *to* + infinitive, but this construction is, especially in colloquial language, mostly replaced by one with the conjunction *and*, the combination forming a kind of hendiadys.
The Dutch often uses the corresponding komen and gaan for the same purpose, mostly placing them before the infinitive of the verbs whose ingressiveness has to be indicated without any connecting word.
The use of a bare infinitive after *to come* is now obsolete, that after *to go* archaic or dialectic.
Both *to come* and *to go* are also found construed with a present participle. In vulgar and colloquial English the participle construction after *to go* is often replaced by that with proclitic *a* + gerund.
In the following quotations *to come* and *to go* do not always appear in the same shade of meaning, nor is their ingressive power in all of them beyond question.
For discussion and illustration of the various constructions after *to come* and *to go* see also my paper on Hendiadys in English (Neophilologus, II, III and IV), and compare FIJN VAN DRAAT, Hyst. van Reynaert de Vos & Caxton's Hist. of Reyn. the Fox (E. S., 1903, 182 ff).

to come: i. Mr. Carpe had resolved on *coming to reside* at Shepperton. G. ELIOT, Scenes, I, Ch. IX, 67.
ii. The Jew, telling Oliver *to come and sit* by him, led the conversation to the topics most calculated to interest his hearers. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XVIII, 178.
Bob, closing the door behind him, *came and stood* before her. G. ELIOT, Mill, VII, Ch. I, 453.
He called to him a little boy to hold the horse, alighted and *came and stood* under her window. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, Ch. II, 21.
Cissie *had come and stood* by the side of him. WELLS, Mr. Britling, III, Ch. I, § 13, 406.
iii. We'll *come dress* you straight. SHAK., Merry Wives, IV, 2, *84*.
Come away from the place, poor Clive! *Come sit* with your orphan little boy, and bear him on your knee. THACK., Newc., II, Ch. XLII, 441.
iv. All sorts of beautiful ideas *came floating* into her heart. RID. HAGGARD, Mr. Meeson's Will, Ch. VII, 67.
I'm quite ashamed *to have come bothering* you so soon. ARN. BENNETT, Buried alive, Ch. V, 104.
I don't know, I'm sure, why you *should come meddling* in other people's affairs. Mrs. WARD, Delia Blanchflower, II, Ch. XVIII, 256.
to go: i. Your cousin's daughter ... has *gone to live* with her uncle. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 45.
ii. She *went and stood* behind him ... while they read the letter together. G. ELIOT, Mid., IV, Ch. XL, 296.
I *went and knelt* by his side. W. RILEY, Windyridge, Ch. I, 7.
iii. *I'll go pray*. SHAK., Haml., I, 5, *132*.
I'll go seek the king. Ib., II, I, *101*.
I'll go amuse my aunt with the old pretence of a violent passion for my cousin. GOLDSMITH, She Stoops.
If Measter Cholmley don't do what I ax him, he may *go whistle* for my vote, he may. Mrs. GASK., Sylvia's Lovers, Ch. IV, 56.
iv. Altogether the man who *goes sailing* in the clouds is not likely to have too good a time. Westm. Gaz., No. 6017, 2*a*.
I suppose I've got *to go soldiering* for a bit. WELLS, Mr. Britling, II Ch. II, § 6, 244.
v. You are best by yourself, when you *go a-wooing*, my son. EDNA LYALL, A Hardy Horseman, Ch. IV, 39.

Note. *α*. Also when devoid of any notion of moving, *to come* may have an ingressive function.

She is not really so handsome if you *come to examine* her features. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, Ch. V, 60.
Here the periphrastic forms seem to be used mainly to make the narrative more vivid and picturesque, so that they *have come to have* what we may call a 'descriptive' force. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2209.
The matter cries for explanation, and yet is simple enough when one *comes to think* of it. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. II, 11.

β. A distinctly ingressive power attaches to the word-group *to go off*, as in:

The Madman seized nervously on his pestle-and-mortar, to show the Doctor the harmlessness of his pursuits, and *went off pounding*; click, click, click. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 237.

γ. Sometimes the use of *to go* appears to be superfluous, ingressiveness being already otherwise indicated.

If she *went and stood up* against the mantelpiece, her robe draped itself classically round her. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. V, 61.
Go and seat yourselves yonder, LYTTON, My Novel, II, X, Ch. III, 163.

δ. In the following quotation *to go and sit* seems to imply blended ingressiveness and continuativeness.
He preferred *to go and sit* upon the stairs, in the dark and a strong draught, until he was again sent for. DICK., Cop., Ch. I, 6*a*.

16. A large number of verbal phrases of various descriptions are, further, available to serve as substitutes for verbs which do not adequately or unequivocally express the intended ingressive or momentaneous character. A few instances must suffice.
To possess, when meant ingressively, may be replaced by *to take possession of* or *to enter into possession of*.
i. He always *took possession* of the same table. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. I, 11.
If you *take possession* and occupy the cottage, you will have friends quite near you. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 45.
ii. On the very next day he *entered into possession* of them (sc. the apartments). DICK., Pickw., Ch. XXXIV.

To stand, when meant ingressively, may be replaced by *to take one's stand* (or *station*), *to rise* (or *stand*) *to one's feet*, *to come to a stand*, according to the shade of meaning which has to be expressed.
i. I go *to take my stand*, | To see him (sc. Cæsar) pass on to the Capitol. SHAK., Jul. Cæs., II, 4, *25*.
Mr. and Mrs. Fezziwig *took their stations* one on either side the door. DICK., Christm. Car.[5], II, 47.
ii. The old gentleman *rose to his feet* and held out his hand. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 43.
He alone, amongst all the gentlemen there, *stood to his feet* when a remark was addressed to him. Ib., Ch. I, 8.
iii. Where railroad trains regularly *come to a stand*. WEBST., Dict., s.v. *station*, 3.

17. Sometimes the expanded form of the verb has an ingressive function. Compare B, 30.
Whereupon, being not a little discomforted, we *were advising* with ourselves what we should do. BACON, New Atlantis, 270. (= *began to advise*.)
Fantastic failures of journeys occupied me until the day dawned and the birds *were singing*. DICK., Great Expect., Ch. XIX, 191. (= *began to sing*.)

18. In Old English, as in some other Germanic dialects, the prefix *ge* was extensively employed to impart a momentaneous character to a durative verb. But its application in this function was far from regular, the simplex being sometimes used in the same altered function. Moreover, we meet with not a few instances of the prefix being added to a durative verb without altering its character, and also of its being attached to a verb already momentaneous in character. It is, accordingly, evident that already in Old English the prefix had lost much of its original force. Conversely we find it with great regularity as a formative of the past participle, of that form of the verb, that is, which pre-eminently expresses completed action. But even in this

latter function it was discarded already in the earliest decades of the Middle English period. For detailed discussion of the original meaning and the history of this remarkable prefix see especially H. A. J. VAN SWAAY, Het Prefix *ga-, gi-ge-* en de "Aktionsart"; STOETT, Mid. Ned. Spraakkunst[2], § 285 ff; FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Loss of the Prefix *ge-*, E. S., XXXI, III. Compare also DEUTSCHBEIN, Syst. der neuengl. Synt., § 36; WILMANNS, Deutsche Gram.[2], III, 1, § 107.

The context imparting a terminative character to indefinitely durative verbs.

19. It is not often that the context imparts a terminative character to a verb of indefinite durativeness, i. e. causes the final stage of the action to come into special prominence. This modification of character may be observed in the following quotations:

Ye gods, it doth amaze me, | A man of such a feeble temper should | So get the start of the majestic world, | And *bear* the palm alone. SHAK., Jul. Cæs., I, 2, *130*. (= *carry off*.)

The repast being ended, the Indians *having drunk* their liquor, and *smoked* their pipes, now wrapped themselves up in their blankets. WASH. IRV., Dolf Heyl. (STOF., Handl., I, 133.) (= *having drunk the last of* their liquor and *smoked the last of* their pipes)

20. In the majority of cases the notion of terminativeness is brought out with the assistance of adverbs, chiefly *out*, *through*, and *up*, which, indeed, modify the meaning of the verb in a variety of other ways as well.

out: It (sc. the affection) was gone indeed. William had *spent* it all *out*. THACK., Van. Fair, II, Ch. XXXII, 363.

Smirke... had dawdled with Laura over her lessons — and then looked at Mrs. Pendennis's gardens and improvements until he had perfectly *bored out* that lady. Id., Pend., I, Ch. V, 65.

If an opponent menaces me of whom and without cost of blood and violence I can get rid, I would rather *wait* him *out*, and *starve* him *out*, than *fight* him *out*. Ib., II, Ch. XXIV, 270.

I made a mistake in *searching* you *out*. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, 52.

Note especially the varied shades of meaning conveyed by *to stand out*.

i. If only the Macdonalds *would have stood out*,... it would have been something. MAC., Hist., VII, Ch. XVIII, 16. (= to persist in opposition, resistance or non-complianee.)

They will resolutely *stand out* against the overtures of this theatrical octopus. Daily Mail.

ii. The Church *stood out* for a few shillings more. Rev. of Rev., No. 229, 4*b*. (= to persist in making difficulties about striking a bargain.)

iii. Mr. Tryan could hardly *stand out* through the winter. G. ELIOT, *Scenes*, III, Ch. XXVII, 327. (= to continue to live.)

through: He not for his own self caring but her, | Her and her children, let her plead in vain; | So grieving held his will, and *bore* it *through*. TEN., En. Ard., *167*.

The prime reason for the failure was that we had undertaken a task that could not be *carried through* with the forces available in view of our other commitments. Westm. Gaz., No. 8239, 3*a*.

I *read* the will right *through*. BESANT, Bell of St. Paul's, II, 37. T.

up: I should have fainted away. But I *bore up*. DICK., Chuz., Ch. XIX, 160*b*.

We'd a deal of work *to finish up* last night. Id., Christm. Car.[12], III, 68.

He profited instantaneously by his daughter's absence to *drink up* the rest of the wine. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XI, 116.

In the course of this long vacation Mr. Pen *drunk up* the bin of claret which his father had laid in. Ib., I, Ch. XVIII, 185.

Her tears *had dried up*. Ib., II, Ch. XV, 102.

Hastily she dried or repressed her tears, as her guardian *came up*. LYTTON, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. VIII, 106.

They pursue him to his hole — *eat* him *up* if they can. Id., Night and Morn., 66. T.

But at the point of noon the huge Earl Doorm | ... Came *riding* with a hundred lances *up*. TEN., Ger. and En., *539*.

Come now, *eat* 'em *up* while they are hot. Mrs. ALEX., A Life Int., I, Ch. II, 46.

Some of them (sc. Caribs) perhaps *ate up* each other. BESANT, Bell of St. Paul's, II, 41. T.

It (sc. the weather) will *hold up* yet awhile. Mrs. WARD, Rob. Elsm., I, 152.

I *read up* ague, and learnt that I was sickening for it. JEROME, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. I, 2.

Husband and wife should *burn up* in the bonfire of first-love all hobbies and little ways that would probably prevent home from being sweet. E. J. HARDY, How to be happy though married, Ch. I, 14.

The context imparting a durative character to momentaneous verbs.

21. Change in a direction opposite to the above, i. e. of a momentaneous verb assuming a durative character through the context, is also common enough. Some instances deserve special discussion.

a) The momentaneous *to stop* is often, especially in colloquial language, used in practically the same meaning as the indefinitely durative *to stay*.

Dobbin begged Chopper to report progress to him at the hotel where he *was stopping*. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch XXIV, 245.

But you'll *stop* and take a bit of dinner with us. TROL., Doctor Thorne, Ch. XXIX.

He *is stopping* at his uncle's. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 111.

Note. In vulgar language *to stop* is even used as a copula of the second kind, i. e. as equivalent to *to remain*.

I never knew a body *stop* insensible so long. CONWAY, Called Back, Ch. II, 26.

b) The verb *to find*, from expressing the possible result of the action of seeking, is not unfrequently used to denote the action of seeking itself, with the final stage most prominently thought of, the momentaneous character being, accordingly, changed into a terminatively durative character.

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world, | Like a Colossus; and we petty men | Walk under his huge legs, and peep about, | *To find* ourselves dishonourable graves. SHAK., Jul. Cæs., I, 2.

Somewhat relieved, Randal, then set himself to work *to find* a safe home for Riccabocca. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. XIII, 67.

The next morning I met Lady Glenmire and Miss Pole setting out on a long walk *to find* some old woman who was famous in the neighbourhood for her skill in knitting woollen stockings. Mrs. GASK., Cranf., Ch. XI, 201.

Wherefore, rise, | O Gawain, and ride forth and *find* the knight. TEN., Lanc. and El., *535*. (Compare: And cease not from your quest until ye *find*. Ib., *546*.)

Then, listening till those armed steps were gone, | Rose the pale Queen, and in her anguish *found* | The casement. Id., Guin., *582*.

Away went Tom to *find* the boy in question. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 237.

They have told him where she is, and he has gone to *find* her. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. II, 42.

The servant-girl at his house told me that Mr. Carlyle had gone for his usual walk on Chelsea Embankment, so I went off to *find* him. FRANK HARRIS, Contemporary Portraits, I, 1.

In the following quotations *to find* is successively used in different shades of meaning, the terminatively durative application being marked by spaced italics.

"My hat... is quite hidden in the bush" — "I will *find* it," said Deronda,... "The boat is fixed". He jumped out, *found* the hat. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., II, Ch. XVII, 286.

"I cannot see how I shall live." — "You will *find* friends. I will *find* them for you." Ib., 288.

Note. In such compounds as *path-finder*, *gold-finder*, *truth-finder*, etc. the agent-noun corresponds to *to find* in a terminatively durative meaning. Similarly in their expanded equivalents *the finder of* (*a*) *path*(*s*), *the finder of gold*, *the finder of truth*. This is clearly brought out by the following quotation:

In reality, I am inclined to suspect that all these several *finders of truth* are the very identical men who are by others called *finders of gold*. The method used in both these searches after truth and after gold being, indeed, one and the same, viz. the searching, rummaging, and examining into a nasty place; indeed, in the former instances, into the nastiest of all places, a bad mind.

But though, in this particular, and perhaps in their success, the *truth-finder* and the *gold-finder*, may very properly be compared together; yet, in modesty, surely, there can be no comparison between the two: for who ever heard of a *gold-finder* that had the impudence or folly to assert, from the ill success of his search, that there was no such thing as gold in the world? Whereas the *truth-finder*, having raked out that jakes, his own mind, and being there capable of tracing no ray of divinity, nor anything virtuous, or good, or lovely, or loving, very fairly, honestly and logically concludes that no such things exist in the whole creation. FIELDING, Tom Jones, VI, Ch. I, 85*b*. (Let it be observed that *gold-finder* is here to be understood in the now obsolete meaning of *scavenger*, or *dung-farmer*.)

For further instances of *to find* in its changed application of *to seek* see FIJN VAN DRAAT, Die Hystorie van Reynaert de Vos and WILLIAM CAXTON'S Translation: The History of Reynard the Fox in E. S., 1903, 182 ff.

β) *To find out* in the three shades of meaning registered by MURRAY, has a terminatively durative character.

i Since the circulation of the blood *has been found out*. ADDISON, Spect., No. 542. [1])

The look of this cottage caught my fancy, and when they told me the name of the owner, I couldn't resist looking in *to find out* if I had been quite forgotten. MAUD DIVER, Desmond's Daughter, I, Ch. II, 9.

ii. As she is a woman of very great note, I *shall* easily *find* her *out*. FIELDING, Tom Jones, VII, Ch. VIII. [1])

iii. Pray don't reveal yourself till he *finds* you *out*. RICHARDSON, Pamela, I, 65. [1])

c) *To remember* originally *to recall to the memory*, which is distinctly momentaneous, is often used in the sense of *to have in the memory*, which is a decided indefinite durative, in other words it often indicates a state of the memory which is the consequence of the act of recalling to the memory.

O, Luke, Tom told me to be sure and *remember* the rabbits every day. G. ELIOT, Mill, I, Ch. IV, 24.

I *remember*, I *remember*, | The house where I was born. THOM. HOOD.

Do you *remember* Mme Somerset, my cousin? TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 45.

To remember might be used in paraphrasing:

If it live in your memory, begin at this line. SHAK., Haml., II, 2, *479*. (= if you remember it.)

With the above compare the distinctly momentaneous application of *to remember* in:

And somehow, suddenly, at sight of him, the blank was filled in. I *remembered*, in a flash, everything. MAX BEERBOHM, Seven Men, IV, 161.

d) Similarly *to forget*, originally to *lose remembrance of*, is sometimes used in the meaning of *to have no remembrance of*, the original momentaneous character of the verb having, accordingly, passed into an indefinitely durative character. Thus especially in the frequent *I forget* (*the name, the exact details*, etc.). Compare HORN, Herrig's Archiv, CXIV, 366.

i. I *forget* the sign (of the inn). MARRYAT, The Children of the New Forest, Ch. XV.

"There are some creatures," said Paul, warming with his subject, "I don't know how many yards long, and I *forget* their names, but Florence knows, that pretend to be in distress. DICK., Domb., Ch. XII, 103.

I *forget* both name and author. Notes and Quer.

ii. But it was more than three shillings I gave. *You forget* — two glasses of brandy-and-water. LYTTON, My Novel, VI, Ch. XIX, 418.

Mon ami — *you forget*; I have introduced you to this gentleman. Mrs. CRAIK, John Hal., Ch. XVII, 168.

iii. "Isn't brimstone morning?" — "I *forgot*, my dear." DICK., Nick., Ch. VIII, 43*b*.

"And to think that, while you talk like an Arcadian, you are dressed like a princess". — "Ah, I *forgot* — the Austrian Ambassador's. I shall not go to-night." LYTTON, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. III, 90.

[1]) MURRAY.

"Hast thou not already been ... my guardian, my preserver!" — "It is nothing" answered Nydia coldly and without stirring. — "Ah! *I forgot,*" continued Ione. Id., Pomp., III, Ch. II, 63*a*.

Note. It will have been observed that *I forget* (*forgot*) is practically equivalent to *I have* (*had*) *forgotten,* which, indeed, except for the phrase *I forget your* (*his, its, their,* etc.) *name,* is at least as frequently met with. When the subject is not the first person singular, the construction with the perfect (or pluperfect) appears to be the ordinary one.

i. It is the observation of some ancient sage whose name I *have forgotten,* that passions operate differently on the human mind. FIELDING, Jos. Andr., I, Ch. VII, 13.
"Lack-aday!" cried uncle Philip, "if I *haven't* quite *forgotten* my dual number. Mrs. CRAIK, A Hero, 98.
I don't know what it cost — of course he told me, but *I have forgotten* it. JAMES PAYN, Glow-Worm Tales, II, C, 42.
ii. I have more than once had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Brithwood, but he *has* doubtless *forgotten* it. Mrs. CRAIK, John Hal., Ch. XVII, 168.

e) The verb *to starve,* which originally was used only momentaneously in the sense of *to die* (a lingering death, as from hunger, cold, grief, or slow disease), is now, apparently, used only as an indefinite durative in the sense of *to suffer extreme hunger* or, less frequently, *cold.*

i. Better it is to die, better *to starve,* | Than crave the hire which first we do deserve. SHAK., Coriol., II, 3, *120.*
(He) would rather *starve* on a penny than work for a pound. WASH. IRV., Sketch-Bk., V, 35.
They ain't a-going *to starve.* JEROME, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. V, 56.
For a time he *had* nearly *starved.* MAR. CRAWF., Tale of a Lonely Parish, Ch. I.

Note *α*) With the durative *to starve* compare *to famish* and *to die* in the same character, as used in:

God was witness to all their calamities; He was seeing them robbed day by day; He was seeing them *famish* hour by hour; He was seeing them *die.* HALL CAINE, The Scapegoat, Ch. IX.

β) Both *to starve* and *to die* are also used duratively in the sense of *to have a longing desire.* In this application they are always construed with *for.*

i. He loved the country and *had starved for* it during all those terrible hours. T. P.'s Weekly, XIX, 482, 130*b*.
ii. I *die for* food. SHAK., As you like it, II, 6, *2.*

γ) The transitive *to starve,* also, is regularly durative.

You numbskulls! and so, while, like your betters you are quarrelling for places, the guests must *be starved.* GOLDSMITH, She stoops, II.
In good inns you pay dearly for luxuries; in bad inns you *are* fleeced and *starved.* Ib.

f) Further instances of this change of character are afforded by the following verbs, the modification being often evidenced by an adjunct denoting a length of time by which they are attended:

to bless: The Lord hath *blessed* thee since my coming. Bible, Gen., XXX, 30.

to bring down: For five minutes it (sc. the trial of the ex-Kaiser) *brought down* the House. W e s t m. G a z., No. 8127, 1*a*.

to deceive: The one soft and tender side of the statesman's nature ... was his remorseful love for the school friend whom he still *deceived*. LYTTON, M y N o v e l, II, XI, Ch. XVIII, 350.

to flash: His brow was sad; his eye beneath | *Flashed* like a falchion from its sheath. LONGFELLOW, E x c e l s i o r, I.

to hit it off: They think that it is impossible for them to *hit it off* or pull with the partners of their lives. E. J. HARDY, H o w t o b e h a p p y t h o u g h m a r r i e d, Ch. XXIII, 222.

We had got on so well together, he and I. Nothing could efface the memory of that. Nay, we seemed *to be hitting it off* even now. MAX BEERBOHM, S e v e n M e n, IV, 149.

Note. So far as the evidence goes, *to hit it off* and the earlier and less usual *to hit it* in the sense of *to agree*, are only found in a durative meaning.

to wake: The king doth *wake* to-night and takes his rouse. SHAK., H a m l., I, 4, 8.

But I *wake* when it blows, and tremble to think of Uncle Dan and Ham, and believe I hear 'em crying out for help. DICK., C o p., Ch. III, 18*b*.

Note. The durative *to wake* is now archaic or rare, except in the present participle, for which see 34. Compare also 24.

22. *a*) Rather frequently the verb in its modified application exhibits a blending of two ideas, viz.: α) that of a momentaneous action, β) that of a state of things resulting from that action, the latter being generally the one which is most prominently present to the speaker's mind. This is the case, in the following quotations, with:

to beset: He had to encounter a host of fearful adversaries of real flesh and blood, the numerous rustic admirers, who *beset* every portal to her heart. WASH. IRV., L e g. o f S l e e p y H o l l o w. (principal notion: *were stationed before.*)

to hide: A near and dear kinsman of mine has taken refuge in your country, and *hides himself* even from me. LYTTON, M y N o v e l, II, IX, Ch. III, 85. (principal notion: *keeps himself in hiding.*)

to imprison: All circumstances combined *to imprison* me in London. KINGSLEY, A l t o n L o c k e, Ch. I, 2. (principal notion: *to keep me imprisoned.*)

to kneel: She *knelt* by Beaufort's coffin when my father entered the chamber. MRS. SHELLEY, F r a n k e n s t e i n.[1]) (principal notion: *lay on her knees*).

to usurp: I am the king, and come to claim my own | From an impostor, who *usurps* my throne. LONGFELLOW, K i n g R o b. o f S i c. (principal notion: *keeps unlawful possession of* my throne.)

b) Sometimes the fact that the state of things consequent on the momentaneous action is the prevailing notion in the speaker's mind is evidenced by an adverbial adjunct or clause denoting a l e n g t h of time. This applies to the following quotations with the verbs:

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[1]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, *After*, E. S. XXXVI, 101.

to cast: While up the hall she slowly pass'd, | Her dark eye on the King she *cast.* SCOTT, Brid. of Triermain, I, XIX. (principal notion: *kept* her eye *fixed* on the King.)

to leave: All the hours you *have left* me lonely, I have been thinking like this. BEATR. HARRADEN, Ships, I, Ch. XIII. (principal notion: I have been lonely through your leaving me).

to lift: While this was in progress, (others) *lifted* their eyes and swept the vast expanse of country commanded by their position. HARDY, Return of the Native, I, Ch. III, 16. (principal notion: *had* their eyes *lifted.*)

to lose: I *have* of late — but wherefore I know not, — *lost* all my mirth, forgone all custom of exercises. SHAK., Haml., II, 2, *310.* (principal notion: *have been without all mirth.*)

He seemed still to consider himself a vigorous man, with the trivial exception that he *had* nearly *lost* the use of his legs for a few years past. WASH. IRV., Sketch-Bk., XXVI, 261. (principal notion: he was almost without the use of his legs through having lost it a few years ago.)

to seal: From the instant that the lips of the little old lady touched Jill's, there *was sealed* a bond. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. VIII, 288. (Transposition of *sealed* and *a bond* would establish the meaning intended.)

to turn: Mr. Casaubon *turned* his eyes very markedly on Dorothea while she was speaking. G. ELIOT, Mid., I, Ch. II, 9. (principal notion: *kept* his eyes *turned.*)

c) Peculiarly striking is the use of a primarily momentaneous verb in the perfect tense in connection with an adverbial adjunct of time containing a demonstrative pronoun, which clearly brings out the fact that the reference is to a state continuing from a moment in the past to the moment of speaking.

Although the discussion of the different functions of the perfect tense falls beyond the scope of the present paper, it may here, in passing, be stated that these functions are, in the main, of two descriptions, viz.: *α*) it represents an action as having happened in the past and extending in its effects to the present moment, e. g.: *He has written a letter*, and *β*) it represents an action as continuing from a moment in the past up to the present moment, e. g.: *I have known him these two years.* For the perfect in the latter function Dutch, German and French mostly have the present.

to abjure: See under *to forswear.*

to depart: She *has departed* these two days. LYTTON, Rienzi, VI, Ch. V, 249.

to forswear, to abjure: I *have forsworn* and *abjured* the whole business these many years. DICK., Bleak House, Ch. LXII, 517.

to give up: I've given up skating these many years. LLOYD, North. Eng., 114.

d) Also when attended by an adverbial adjunct containing the adverb *since*, or an adverbial clause opening with the conjunction *since*, both denoting a length of time measured from a certain moment in the past, these verbs deserve special attention when placed in the perfect in its second function, or in the present as an occasional variant. Instances have come to hand with the following verbs:

to become: Since when *have* you *become* so highly fastidious? BEATR. HARRADEN, The Fowler, Ch. III.

to confine: My aunt has discovered our intercourse by a note she intercepted, and *has confined* me ever since. SHER., Riv., I, 2, (216).

to discontinue: Since the 11th inst. the Post Office authorities *have discontinued* the special arrangements which were in operation in the field. Times.

to forsake: Ladislaw *has* almost *forsaken* the house since he came. G. ELIOT, Mid., II, 147, T.

Note. *α*) Also the temporal clause may contain a verb with a changed character, the tense used in it being the perfect instead of the preterite.

Georgy's house is not a very lively one since uncle Jos's annuity *has been withdrawn.* THACK., Van. Fair, II, Ch. XV, 152.

Are you afraid of walking by yourself since you *have been frightened* by the conjuror. G. ELIOT, Rom., I, Ch. X, 91.

β) In the following quotation both the head-sentence and the temporal clause exhibit a change of character:

Since she *has discovered* her own frailty. she *is become* more suspicious of mine. SHER., Riv., I. 2.

e) The prevailing notion may be that of the state, even although there is an adverbial adjunct denoting a point of time which refers to the momentaneous action. As in the case mentioned under (*c*) this is evidenced by the use of the perfect tense in the second function. Thus in the following quotations with:

to condemn: The Lamarckian hypothesis *has* long since *been* justly *condemned.* HUXLEY, Darwiniana, Ch. I, 12,

to find out: I *have found* him *out* a long time since. SHER., School for Scand., I, 1, (304).

to give up: We *have* long ago *given up* the idea of exploiting them (sc. our Colonies) for our own exclusive benefit. Westm. Gaz., No. 5219, 11*b*.

to go: SIR OLIV. I have heard that your father left behind him a great quantity of massy plate. — CHAS. SURF. O Lud! *that's gone* long ago. SHER., School for Scand., III, 3, (401).

to leave: Fanny *has* long ago *left* me. HARDY, Far from the Madding Crowd, Ch. XXXIV, 275.

to observe: It *hath* been long since *observed* that you may know a man by his companions. FIELDING, Tom Jones, II, Ch. VI, 24*a*.

to smoke: Men of letters there still be: but I doubt whether any pipe-officers are left. The public *has smoked* them long ago. THACK., Eng. Hum., Congr. and Addis., 57. T.

f) Sometimes the adverb *ago* (or *since*), which stamps such an adjunct as *a long time ago* (or *since*) as one denoting a point of time, is suppressed. This suppression shows that almost any trace of a momentaneous action is obliterated in the speaker's mind. This may be observed in the following quotations with:

to arrive: He *has* only *arrived* back from the war about a week. EL. GLYN, Refl. of Ambrosine, II, Ch. XI, 226.

to come in: "Weren't you here when he was speaking?" — No — *I've* not long *come in.*" Mrs. WARD, The Coryston Family, I, Ch. I, 10.

to desert: The birds *have deserted* them (sc. the nests) a long while. DICK., Cop., Ch. I, 4*a*.

to forget: His name, well known, near a century ago, in the most splendid circles of London, *has* long *been forgotten.* Mac., Mad. d'Arblay, (705*a*).
to gather: The roses of these cheeks *have been gathered* many years. Congreve, Love for Love, III, 4, (257).
to give over: I *have* long *given* that work *over.* Goldsmith, She stoops, II.
to leave: He's only *left* Oxford a few months. Oscar Wilde, Lady Wind. Fan, I, (23).
to set: The sun *has set* a long time. Miss Mitford, Our Village, Ch. VI, 55.
to set up: It (sc. the Insurance Company) *has been set up* only four years. Thack., Sam. Titm., Ch. VII, 80.
to settle: Haven't our papas *settled* it ever so long. id., Van. Fair, I, Ch. XIII, 131.
to take: Many of the words *have* long *taken* their place in the popular vocabulary. Bradley, The Making of Eng., Ch. III, 101.

g) It may here be observed in passing that the perfect tense, which has been represented as evidence of the changed character of the verb in question, not unfrequently varies with the present. Thus not only in connection with an adverbial word-group containing *ago* (or *since*), but also one without either of these adverbs, as in the following quotations with:

i. *to ordain:* Our lots are shaped for us, and mine *is ordained* long ago. Thack., Pend., II, Ch. XVI, 175.
to shut: Marchbanks. I think I'll go out and take a walk in the park. — Candida. Nonsense, *it's shut* long ago. Shaw, Candida, III, (171). T.
ii. *to forgive:* The unhappiness of those days *is* long *forgiven.* Thack., Henry Esmond, I, Ch. III, 19.

23. When placed in the expanded form, a momentaneous verb, if not used iteratively (29, *c*), necessarily indicates more than a momentaneous action, implying as it does a number of additional secondary actions. It assumes, accordingly, more or less a durative character. For illustration see also B, 3.

Maggie, who *is receiving* her, has been quite creditably toned down. J. M. Barrie, What every woman knows, III, 78.
The dawn *was* already *breaking*, and the air beginning to warm. Don. Hankey, The Beloved Captain, XVIII, 40.

The context imparting a continuative character to verbs of indefinite durativeness.

24. Rather frequent is the use of an indefinite durative in a continuative character, such a verb as *to continue*, Dutch blijven, being clearly implied. Note especially the frequent use of *to live* in a continuative character, and observe the changed character of:

to exist: At the very moment when a child had contrived to *exist* upon the smallest possible portion of the weakest possible food, it did perversely happen in eight and a half cases out of ten, either that it sickened from want and cold, or fell into the fire from neglect. Dick., Ol. Twist, Ch. II, 23.

She herself could not read or write, and had managed to *exist* without these accomplishments. PETT RIDGE, Concerning Ellen (Westm. Gaz., No. 7401, 9*a*).

to float: Through all the storms of life Jack *had floated* somehow. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. V, 58.

Nearly all the boats stuck fast in the mudbanks, and the occupants became targets for the fire of their enemies. Only three of the boats *floated*. Two of these drifted to the Oudh shore, and those on board them were killed at once. MC. CARTHY, Short Hist. of Our own Times, Ch. XIII, 187.

to grow: He that tells the tale | Saw once a great piece of a promontory, | That had a sapling growing on it, slide | From the shore-cliff's windy walls to the beach, | And there lie still, and yet the sapling *grew*. TEN., Ger. and En., *165*.

to hang: The dogs . . . would *hang* upon their prey by their teeth when they had nothing but a mouth left. ADDISON, Spect., No. 31. [1]).

to laugh: All that breathe | Will share thy destiny. The gay will *laugh* | When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care | Plod on. BRYANT, Thanatopsis.

to lie: After a short return of the stupor in which he had been so long plunged, Oliver: urged by a creeping sickness at his heart, which seemed to warn him that, if he lay there, he must surely die: got upon his feet, and essayed to walk. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. XXVIII, 258.

to live: "Spirit", said Scrooge, with an interest he had never felt before, "tell me if Tiny Tim will *live*." DICK., Christm. Car.[5], III, 70.

My mother . . . said . . . that . . . she would be but a childish mother if she *lived*. id., Cop., Ch. I, 3*b*.

They doubt if *he'll live*. Mrs. GASK., Mary Barton, Ch. XVI, 171.

If he *had lived*, he would probably have been the most formidable of all the rivals of Walpole. MAC., Addison, (771*b*).

Do you think he *will live*? BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. XII, 100.

She had been told there was no hope that her cousin would *live*. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. XIV, 380.

Note. The same character may attach to the noun *life*.

Well then, look — for now, | Whether ye wish me victory or defeat, | Long for my *life*, or hunger for my death, | Yourself shall see my vigour is not lost. TEN., Ger. and En., *81*.

to occupy: If you take possession and *occupy* the cottage, you will have friends quite near you. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. V, 45.

to rest: This project may *rest*. ADDISON, Spect., No. 32.

to stand: Another, flying from the wrath of Doorm | Before an ever-fancied arrow, made | The long way smoke beneath him in his fear; | At which her palfrey whinnying lifted heel, | And scour'd into the coppices and was lost, | While the great charger *stood*, grieved like a man. TEN., Ger. and En., *535*.

The continuativeness is more or less vague or uncertain in:

I looked at Miss Pole as much as to say, I had declared it, and would *stand* by it. Mrs. GASK., Cranf., Ch. X, 196.

Mrs. Jones stops cooking and *stands* unmoving at the table. GALSWORTHY, The Silver Box, II, 1, (43).

The fortress could not *stand* against artillery fire. Il. Lond. News, No. 3678, 535*b*.

The soldiers of the Czar fought stoutly and stubbornly, as they have always done, but they could not *stand up* against the blended vehemence and obstinacy of the English and French. MC. CARTHY, Short Hist., Ch. XI, 147.

[1]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Loss of the Prefix *Ge*, E. S. XXXI, 111.

Note. In the following quotations *to stand*, although admitting of being translated by blijven staan, is ingressive, a stopping of a movement and consequent stationary position being implied.

His craven pair | Of comrades making slowlier at the Prince, | When now they saw their bulwark fallen, *stood.* TEN., *Ger and En., 168.*
She held | Her finger up, and pointed to the dust. | At which the warrior in his obstinacy, | Because she kept the letter of his word, | Was in a manner pleased, and turning, *stood.* ib., *456.*
There to his proud horse Lancelot turn'd, and smooth'd | The glossy shoulder, humming to himself. | Half-envious of the flattering hand, she drew nearer and *stood.* id., Lanc. and El., *348.*
to wake: O'ertortured by that ghastly ride, | I felt the blackness come and go, | And strove to *wake;* but could not make | My senses climb up from below. BYRON, Mazeppa, XIII.

25. The continuative character may be more explicitly expressed in various ways.

a) A very common expedient is the application of the prepositional adverb *on*, which may be placed after practically any durative verb.

The love *lived on.* LYTTON, My Novel, II, XI, Ch. VIII, 107.
The woman he had not met for twenty years was still *living on* at Exonbury. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. II, 36.
When the Elsmeres were gone, Hester still sat on alone in the drawing-room. Mrs. WARD, The Case of Rich. Meyn., III, Ch XVII, 359.

b) Another way of expressing continuativeness, also one of unlimited applicability, is the use of some copula of the second kind, especially *to continue*, *to go on*, *to keep* (*on*) or *to remain*, in connection with the present participle of the verb in question. The verbal in *ing* after *to continue* may also be looked on as a gerund, this verb also admitting of being construed with an infinitive. For illustration of *to remain* + present participle see also B, 50.

to continue: The commonwealth which William had liberated for ever from Spanish tyranny *continued to exist* as a great and flourishing republic during more than two centuries. MOTLEY, Rise, VI, Ch. VII, 898a.
ii. Others chose *to continue standing.* G. ELIOT, Adam Bede, I, Ch. II, 14.
to go on: The fashion, like all fashions, *went on spreading.* EARLE, Phil., § 64.
to keep (on): My lord still *kept on looking* very fiercely at me. THACK., Sam. Titm., Ch. III, 31.
And still the corpse *kept pointing back*, and back, and *looking* at him with yearning eyes of agony. KINGSLEY, Westw. Ho!, Ch. III, 21a.
to remain: Mrs. Goddard *remained standing* an unreasonably long time. MAR. CRAWF., A Tale of a Lonely Parish, Ch. IX, 71.

Note. Combinations of a copula of the second kind with some nominal or nominal equivalent are sometimes available as variants.

So long as the Prince *remained alive*, he was the father of the whole country. MOTLEY, Rise, VI, Ch. VII, 897*b*. (= *lived* or *continued to live.*)
Compare: He takes John up to Lady Jemima, who *has remained seated*, and now extends her hand. SUTRO, The Choice, II, (40).

Observe also: She *went on* silently *with her prayers.* KINGSLEY, West w. Ho!, Ch. III, 21*a*. (= She *went on praying* silently.)

26. Sometimes the continuation of the action is represented as extending to a certain point of time indicated by a word-group with the preposition *to*. In this case the action may be said to be at once terminative and continuative.

I *cried myself to sleep.* DICK., Cop., Ch. IV, 22*b*.
He beat me then as if he would have *beaten me to death.* ib., Ch. IV, 29*b*.
They (sc. the beetles and butterflies) *had been starved to death* in the meantime. KINGSLEY, Alton Locke, Ch. I, 6.

Note *α*. With *to beat to death, to be frozen to death, to be starved to death, to bore oneself to death*, etc., which are terminative continuative duratives, compare *to cut dead, to strike dead*, etc., which are momentaneous.

β. Of particular interest are those constructions in which the end attained is indicated by *to* + infinitive.

Promotion, too, came at last; but Fanny Harville did not *live to know* it. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XI, 98.
He *lived to be* a very old man. Mrs. GASK., Life of Ch. Brontë, 83.
Do you want *to live to be* old? KINGSLEY, Alton Locke, Pref. (= Dutch Wilt gij *oud worden?*)
He *rose to be inspector of police,* Daily Chron.

For instances of similar constructions with *to get, to grow (up)*, see Ch. I, 11 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng.

γ. With *to live to be (an) old (man), eighty*, etc., compare:

Were I *to live to the age of Methuselah,* the impression it made on me would not be effaced. SMOL., Rod. Rand., Ch. II, 13.
I might *live to a hundred.* SHER., School for Scand., III, 3, (400).
I intend *to live to a hundred.* THACK., Virg., Ch. XXVII, 281.

The context imparting an iterative character to momentaneous or durative verbs.

27. Apart from the way in which the verbs mentioned in 1, *c* more or less distinctly indicate indefinitely prolonged iteration of some act, independently of their application in the sentence, we often find iterativeness of another description imparted to the verb by the context. This latter form of iterativeness may attach to practically all verbs, including those belonging to the class referred to above, in which, accordingly, the two forms of iterativeness may be combined.

He had his night-bell altered and placed in the room in which the good old lady *had grumbled* for many a long year, and he slept in the great large bed there. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. II, 17.

28. *a*) All verbs, whether momentaneous or durative, assume an iterative character when they are made to represent an action as a custumary, habitual, or uniformly repeated practice. See also B, 6.

He *goes* to Germany once a year. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2213.
The sun *rises* in the east. ib., § 2223.
He and I *go* on alternate days. MURRAY s. v. *alternate*.
Wonders never *cease*. LYTTON, My Novel, II, XI, Ch. IV, 265.

b) Thus also when a constantly repeated action may be considered as one characterizing a person, the verb being placed in the expanded form and modified by *always*, *for ever* or an adverbial adjunct of like import. See B, 34.

Ah, poor old Madman, he's *always losing* his books. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 235.
She *was always expecting* letters and *always drumming* on the table till the postwoman had called or gone past. Mrs. GASK., Cranf., Ch. XIII, 235.
He *is every day soliciting* me for something in behalf of one of my tenants. ADDISON, Sir Rich. de Cov., 84.

29. Momentaneous verbs are necessarily made to assume an iterative character,

a) when they are placed in the perfect (or pluperfect) tense in the second function (22, *c*).

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'the olden time, | Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal; | Ay, and since too, murders *have been perform'd* | Too terrible for the ear. SHAK., Macb., III, 4, *77*.
You know since Pentecost the sum is due, | And since I *have* not much *importun'd* you. id., Com. of Er., IV, 1, *2*.
The title *has been accorded* to the head of the family since time immemorial. WASH. IRV., Sketch-Bk, Christm. Eve.
The skirts of her ancestors' garments *have been kissed* for centuries. THACK., Van. Fair, II, Ch. XVI, 167.
From the first, you *have said* we were in the wrong. BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. I, 4.
I am not worthy to marry you. I *told* you so from the first. FLOR. MARRYAT, A Bankrupt Heart, II, 15. T.

b) When they are preceded by a copula of the second kind.

Gwendolen . . . *continued to receive* polite attentions from the family at Quetcham. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, Ch. V, 71.
The King *went on* for some time *sinning* and *repenting*. MAC., Hist., II, Ch. VI, 305.
The whole-hoggers *keep repeating* that they will never accept the exclusion of food-taxes. Westm. Gaz., No. 6135, 2*a*.

c) When they are placed in the expanded form, and do not imply a number of additional secondary actions (23).

Stage-coaches *were upsetting* in all directions, horses *were bolting*, boats *were overturning* and boilers *were bursting*. DICK., Pickw., Ch. I, 3.
Where *have* you *been meeting* her? Mrs. WARD, Marc., I, 90.
I *have been receiving* beautiful long letters this winter from Master Jervie. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 192.

Note. Also durative verbs may have an iterative character imparted to them by the context.

I *have been reading* with much pleasure the Greek romances. Shelley, Es, 323.

We *are tramping* over the hills and *reading* and *writing*, and having a restful time. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs 225.

30. Iterativeness of an action, whether momentaneous or durative, can be explicitly indicated by means of the verbs *can*, *to use*, *will*, or their periphrastic equivalents, which, apart from certain meanings of their own, may have for their main function the expression of constant recurrency. The use of these verbs and verbal phrases in this function having been amply illustrated in my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng., Ch. I, 50—56, a little illustration will be deemed sufficient.

i. He gave his wife a look, such as his countenance *could wear* when angered. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. XXV, 272.
You are by nature rather lazy, but *can be* very energetic by fits and starts. MAX BEERBOHM, Seven Men, IV, 150.
ii. They *used to nod* to one another when they met, and now and then, they *would exchange* a word or two. SWEET, Two Englishmen.
iii. What great ones do the less *will prattle* of. SHAK., Twelfth Night, I, 2, *33*.
iv*. All these bills arrived in a week, as they *have a knack of doing*. THACK. Sam. Titm., Ch. X, 126.
** Life is short and Lives *have a way of being two long*. Athen., No. 4433, 404*a*.

Note. A verb unattended by any of these verbs or verbal phrases may imply a similar notion.

These things *happen* — and you can't insure against them. SUTRO, The Choice, II, (39). (= These things *will happen*.)
That young man shouldn't let his sweethearts come here. It *isn't done*. You should tell him. ib., (51)

31. It seems improper to extend the term iterative character to those forms of repetition which do not imply indefinitely prolonged iteration.

On this assumption there is no iterativeness in the strict or narrow sense of the word in sentences like the following:

She *wrote* me, pretty well every second day, a full budget of news about herself and her mother. GRANT ALLEN, That Friend of Sylvia's. (i. e. during her stay at the Riviera.)
He climbed up-stairs, weightily, laboriously *stopping* every few steps to breathe. Eng. Rev., 1912, Aug., 27.
The squire and John finally agreed to *watch* turn and turn about. MAR. CRAWF., A Tale of a Lonely Parish, Ch. XXI, 169.
The brass band *played* each evening during the officers' mess. Graph.
These three Saturdays I *have come* along this road: each time I *have had* a puncture. Il. Lond. News.
I *shall be dining* alone all next week. ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 314.

The Character of the Participles and of Nouns of Action.

32. It remains to say something of the character of the participles and of nouns of action, forms which occupy an intermediate

position between verbs and adjectives, as in the case of the former, or nouns, as in the case of the latter.

33. The present participle has the same character as the finite forms of the verb when it is a constituent of an undeveloped clause and is, accordingly, distinctly verbal in its function. The following illustrative quotations will speak for themselves:

i. Here are my letters *announcing* my intention to start. SWEET, N. E. Gr., No. 2243.
The shock of such an event *happening* so suddenly is easily intelligible to any one. DICK., Cop., Ch. XXXVIII, 277*a*.
ii. So ended the last fight *deserving* the name of battle that has been fought on English ground. MAC., Hist., II, Ch. V, 180.
I cannot imagine anybody *disliking* Jack. FLOR. MARRYAT, A Bankrupt Heart.

Observe again that *to look up* is indifferently construed with either *to* or *at*. Compare 12.

i. She... sat down *looking up* to him as he stood in his old place by the fire. Miss YONGE, The Heir of Redc., II, Ch. II, 53. T.
ii. Fauntleroy stood by, *looking up* at her with adoring eyes. Miss BURNETT, Little Lord Faunt., Ch. XV, 226.

34. In like manner as the finite forms of the verb, the present participle, when in a greater or less degree verbal, may have its primary character modified by the context. After the preceding detailed discussions a few quotations, given without comment, will be deemed sufficient.

i. "Janet," he said presently, in his faint voice... In a moment she was close to him, *bending* over him. G. ELIOT, Scenes III, Ch. XXVII, 328.
"No one can do more," said Mrs. Goddard, *leaning back* in her chair and looking into the fire. MAR. CRAWFORD, A Tale of a Lonely Parish, Ch. X, 85.
Mrs. CORDWAYS. [*Sitting* on the sofa.] The papers are all very hard on him. SUTRO, The Choice, III.
ii. *Waking* or asleep, | Thou of death must deem | Things more true and deep | Than we mortals dream. SHELLEY, To a Skylark, *81*.
Oft in my *waking* dreams do I | Live o'er again that happy hour, | When midway on the mount I lay, | Beside the ruined tower. COLERIDGE, Love, II.
iii. A traveller, by the faithful hound, | Half-buried in the snow was found, | Still *grasping* in his hand of ice | That banner with the strange device, | Excelsior. LONGFELLOW, Excelsior, VIII. (principal notion: *holding in the grasp of his hand.*)

35. *a*) When modifying the object of a verb of perceiving the present participle throws the durative character of a durative verb into relief, as opposed to the infinitive, which in this position disregards the character of the verb.

i. I see the young Englishman *riding* towards the house. LYTTON, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. XI, 116.
Gwendolen felt the bitter tears of mortification *rising* and *rolling* down her cheeks. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, Ch. II, 24.

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Mary's speech and my aunt's were quite lost upon Gus; for he had instantly run to his hat, and I heard him *tumbling* down-stairs. THACK., Sam. Titm., Ch. IX, 109.
Presently a small boy, whom Paul had observed *looking* at him intently for some time, walked up to the stove and greeted him. ANSTEY, Vice Versa, Ch. III, 51.
ii. I have observed two of them (sc. young ladies of the court) *pay* you no small attention during the last half-hour. Ch. BRONTË, Villette, Ch. XX, 275.
I generally observe such men *to retain* a certain freshness. DICK., Cop., Ch. II, 7*a*.
I do not like to hear strangers *speak* about my mother. Mrs. CRAIK, John Hal., Ch. I, 10.
You didn't hear us *say* our prayers. JOHN HABBERTON, Helen's Babies, 29.

b) An analogous difference may be observed between the present participle and the infinitive when modifying the subject of a sentence in which a passive verb of this description forms the predicate.

i. He was seen *forcing* his way among the trees and *pushing* aside the branches. BUCHANAN, That Winter Night, Ch. XI, 92.
A funeral procession was seen *approaching*. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, I, 29.
ii. Presently he is heard *to drive* away. DICK., Bleak House, Ch. VII, 55.

c) When the object of a verb of perceiving is in the objective relation to the following verbal, the latter is placed in the passive present-participle form when durativeness is insisted on, the bare past participle being preferred when durativeness is no matter of the speaker's thoughts. Instead of the passive present participle the active present participle, representing an older *an* (or *on*) + gerund, is sometimes met with, especially in the older writers. Both present-participle constructions are comparatively unusual.

i. * Marjory watched the breakfast *being removed* with a sort of dumb anger. Mrs. ALEXANDER, A Life Interest, Ch. VII, 117.
At last Mr. Ismay saw the boats *being launched*. T. P.'s Weekly, No. 499, 674*c*.
I can't understand how any man can be content to keep out of this, and watch Belgium *being destroyed*. WELLS, Mr. Britling, II, Ch. I, § 15, 217.
** "Simon, is supper ready?" — "Ay, my liege, I saw the covers *laying*." TEN., Queen Mary, III, 6, (625*a*).
Annie seem'd to hear | Her own death-scaffold *raising* id., En. Ard., *175*.
ii. I perceived him *led* through the outward hall as a prisoner. SMOL., Rod. Rand., Ch. XVII, 111.
What was his discomfiture when he heard the chain and bolts *withdrawn*. DICK., Pickw., Ch. XVI, 146.

36. Present participles, even such as have been formed from verbs which in their finite forms are typically momentaneous, are durative or at least iterative, when they are used in a function in which the adjectival features come to the fore. Thus especially when they are used attributively. Ample illustration being afforded by every page of prose or poetry, the following illustration, copied from MURRAY, will be deemed sufficient:

Within her *breaking* heart. SOUTHEY, Rod. XXIV.
To save the credit of their *breaking* bank. BYRON, Don Juan, V, CLIV.
Lucas was bowled for a *breaking* ball. Daily News.
It was *heart-breaking* work sometimes, and *back-breaking* work always. ALDRICH, Prud. Palfrey. VII, 116.
From our *bursting* barns they would feed. LONGF., Evang., I, II, *99*.
Fragments . . . from a *bursting* shell. KINGLAKE, Crimea, V, I, 245.

37. *a*) Also the past participle of momentaneous verbs is durative when it is used in a prominently adjectival function. Thus in such a sentence as *The bottle was broken* the participle *broken* has a durative character if it denotes a state (*in a state of smash*), the verb *to be* having the function of a copula. If in the above sentence *was broken* is understood as a passive preterite, the participle is almost purely verbal, and its character, consequently, differs in no way from that of the finite forms of the verb.
Durative verbs admit of an analogous twofold interpretation in this combination only so far as they admit of conveying a terminative meaning. Thus, for example, in *The road was mended*, *The book was bound in calf.*
It will be observed that both groups of verbs are mutative, i. e. they imply a change of state in the person or thing concerned in the action they express.
b) The ambiguity which attaches to the participle in this combination is not, however, so serious a drawback as would appear from the above exposition, because in the majority of cases the context affords conclusive evidence as to the way in which it is to be understood. Thus there is no mistaking the meaning of *are paid* in:
His bills *are paid*, so he owes nothing now. [1])
His bills *are paid* regularly on the first of every month. [1])

c) It should be added that the past participle of non-mutative verbs, such as *to admire*, *to desire*, *to esteem*, *to hate*, *to honour*, *to dislike*, *to love*, *to want;*
to believe, *to judge*, *to understand;*
to declare, *to pronounce;*
to hear, *to observe*, *to see*, etc.,
never loses the purely verbal function when preceded by the verb *to be*; in other words it never has a different character from that of the finite forms of these verbs when preceded by *to be*. This verb, accordingly, never assumes the function of a copula in this connection. Compare JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, VII, (395).
Thus the following sentences have but one meaning:
The picture was greatly admired. His explanation was not believed. The wine was pronounced excellent. He was remarked there.

[1]) JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, 397.

38. When placed attributively before a noun, past participles are, naturally, prominently adjectival and, accordingly, durative in character, that is to say indefinitely durative in the case of non-mutative verbs, terminatively durative in the case of mutative verbs. Of the first kind are the participles in:

i. Two *led* horses, which in the field always closely followed his person, were struck dead by cannon shots. MAC., Hist., VII, Ch. XX, 220.
Heaven had placed her there for the safety and protection of the *persecuted* stranger. SCOTT, Mon., Ch. XXVIII, 301.
She's engaged in . . . organizing shop assistants and *sweated* work-girls. BERN. SHAW, Getting Married, (227).
ii. Dearly *beloved* brethren, the Scripture moveth us [etc.].
Prodigious birth of love it is to me, | That I must love a *loathed* enemy. SHAK., Rom. and Jul., I, 5, *144*.

Of the second kind are the participles in:

i. Lady Spratt had taken a *discharged* servant of Mrs. Leslie's, without applying for the character. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. V, 40.
A *plucked* man is a dismal being in a University. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XXI, 220.
ii. He was a genuine soldier and a *cultivated* man. MAUD DIVER, Desmond's Daughter, II, Ch. I, 41.
Edward stepped forward with his *drawn* sword in his hand. SCOTT, Mon. Ch. XXVI, 283.
There was Jem Rodney, a *known* poacher, and otherwise disreputable. G. ELIOT, Sil. Marn., I, Ch. V, 37.

39. Nouns of action naturally have the same character as the verbs from which they have been formed, or to which they are nearly akin in meaning. Thus it is easy to see that in their primary application
arrival departure, *perception*, *reception*, *receipt*, *removal*, etc. are momentaneous;
contemplation, *education*, *influence*, *intercourse*, *knowledge*, *remorse*, *watchfulness*, etc., are indefinitely durative;
maintenance subsistence, *survival*, etc. are continuatively durative;
crackle, *giggle*, *chatter*, *glitter*, *shutter*, *rotation*, etc. are iterative.

The following illustration must suffice:

a) momentaneous nouns: When the day of *departure* came, ... Miss Sedley was greatly puzzled how to act. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. I, 6.
The *appointment* and *removal* of magistrates is left to the Lord Chancellor. H. COX, Instit., III, VI, 667 [1]).

b) indefinitely durative nouns: Those feelings and promises . . . had been followed by so many years, many years of *division* and *estrangement*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XXII, 249.
The scenes in its neighbourhood . . . make in the happiest spot... for sitting in unwearied *contemplation*. ib., Ch. XI, 97.
He prepared himself to watch the *play* which was just commencing. DICK., Pickw., Ch. VII, 60.

[1]) MURRAY.

Their mutual *understanding* could not end in anything but marriage. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. III, 44.

c) continuatively durative nouns: If a single individual were born, which varied in some manner, giving it twice as good a chance of life as that of the other individuals, yet the chances would be strongly against its *survival*. DARW., Or. of Spec., IV, 71.

"Contact with the Other World" . . ., although it has rather the air of being a complete summary of speculation and experiment concerning the problem of man's *survival* after death, is not the book I have so long been waiting for. WESTM. GAZ., 1920, 14 Feb., 22*b*.

Subsistence is the plain proof of existence. Hence the well-known maxim, *Subsistence* is perpetual existence. GOSMAN, Transl. Swedenborg's Chr. Psychol. II, 19[1]).

Note. According to MURRAY this application of the noun is now rare.

d) iterative nouns: The *chatter* of French politics . . . had quite put most of the old legends out of mind. EMERSON, Eng. Traits, Rel.

The earth's *rotation* is from west to east. FROUDE, Oceana, Ch. V, 74.

40. As in the case of verbs, the character of nouns of action is not fixed, but is, to a large extent, determined by the context. This is shown by a comparison of the following groups of quotations, which after all that has been said about the changing of character in verbs, may be offered without comment. The quotations given first are those which are considered to show the primary character.

acquaintance: i. It might, perhaps be the occasion of continuing their *acquaintance*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XII, 110.

Her position at the time of our *acquaintance* was not so good as mine. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. I, 34.

They had enjoyed a nodding *acquaintance* with three-fourths of the town. ib., II, Ch. III, 43.

ii. They did not like each other, and no renewal of *acquaintance* now could do any good. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XI, 95.

As we are to see a great deal of Amelia, there is no harm in saying, at the outset of our *acquaintance*, that she is a dear little creature. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. I, 5.

arrival: i. They set apart the sixth day of August, after their *arrival*, for fasting and prayer. C. MATHER, Magn. Christi, I, IV, 70[1]).

ii. That first evening of his *arrival*, there was John's work to talk of. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. IV, 242. (The preposition *of* as opposed to *after*, imparts a durative meaning to *arrival*.)

death: i. There had been a suspension of all intercourse . . . ever since the *death* of that said late viscount. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XVI, 151.

So said he, and the barge with oar and sail | Moved from the brink, like some full-breasted swan | That, fluting a wild carol ere her *death*, | Ruffles her pure cold plume and takes the flood. TEN., The Passing of Arthur, *435*

ii. For the wages of sin is *death*; but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Bible, Romans, VI, 23.

knowledge: i. Thus expanding my *knowledge* of the glaciers. TYNDALL, Glac., I, X, 67[2]).

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[1]) MURRAY.

[2]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Conjunction *since*, § 7, E. S., XXXII, III.

ii. The third day succeeding their *knowledge* of the particulars was so fine... as to draw many to Kensington gardens. JANE AUSTEN, Sense and Sens. 240. T. [1]).

marriage: i. A good many years ago . . . I got myself entrapped into a Scotch *marriage*. Miss BRADDON, Cloven Foot, XIX [2])

Their mutual understanding could not end in anything but *marriage*. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. III, 44.

ii. His *marriage* had not been very happy. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XVI, 149.

residence: How chances it they (sc. the tragedians of the city) travel? their *residence* both in reputation and profit, was better both ways. SHAK., Haml., II, 2, *347*.

ii. After the lapse of a year, since our *residence* here, we have become father and mother. LEWES, Goethe, I, 203 [1]).

visit: i. Where smiling spring its earliest *visit* paid. GOLDSMITH, Des. Vil., *3*.

ii. Her usefulness to little Charles would always give some sweetness to the memory of her two months' *visit* there, JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XI, 95.

THE CHARACTER OF VERBS AS UNDERSTOOD IN GERMANIC LANGUAGES COMPARED WITH THAT OF SLAVONIC LANGUAGES.

41. In conclusion it should be remarked that the term characters of action, although intended as a translation of the aktionsarten, as observed in the Slavonic languages, is to be understood in a different sense from the latter. PAUL (Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte[3], page 28) pointedly observes, "Unser grammatisches System ist lange nicht fein genug gegliedert, um der Gliederung der psychologischen Gruppen adäquat sein zu können ... Es verführt ausserdem dazu das, was aus einer Sprache abstrahiert ist, in ungehöriger Weise auf eine andere zu übertragen." To this HERBIG (Aktionsart und Zeitstufe, Indogermanische Forschungen, 1896, page 196) adds, "Wir müssen daher bei der Vergleichung die psychologischen Gruppen iterierter oder imperfectiver und perfectiver Verbalhandlungen in den Vordergrund stellen, und müssen uns hüten das ihnen in der einen Sprache mehr oder minder genau entsprechende grammatische System ohne weiteres auf die andere zu übertragen; bei der Betrachtung der aus einem psychologischen Grundgedanken erwachsenen grammatischen Kategorien sind ausserdem die Verschiedenheiten nicht minder scharf zu betonen wie die Berührungspunkte."

Whereas the 'aktionsarten' of the Slavonic languages, as described to us by Slavic scholars, are certain shades of meaning in verbs systematically indicated by the addition or absence of certain

[1]) FIJN VAN DRAAT, The Conjuntion *since*, § 7, E. S., XXXII, III.
[2]) MURRAY.

prefixes or suffixes, the characters of action in Modern English, and of Germanic languages generally, are certain forms of action implied in verbs, to a large extent, independently of any prefixes or suffixes, and often determined only by the context.

GERBIG, in the above-mentioned treatise; page 198, observes, "Es sei hier auch darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass es fast gar keinen 'Verbalbegriff' giebt mit so scharf ausgeprägter Bedeutung, dass er nicht in beiden Aktionsarten, der imperfektiven wie der perfektiven, denkbar wäre, wenn er auch die eine vor der andern entschieden begünstigt, und der lebendige Zusammenhang in der Regel nach dieser oder jener Seite hin entscheidet." And again page 199, "Es genügt auch an deutsche Verba zu erinnern, wie erwachen, blitzen, welche auf den ersten Blick, und unzweifelhaft auch ihrer vorherrschenden Gebrauchsweise nach, entschieden momentan-perfektiv erscheinen. Aber wir sprechen auch von einem langsamen Erwachen, einem unaufhörlichen Blitzen, d. h. die Summe perfektiver Handlungsphasen lässt sich iterativ oder durativ-imperfektiv auffassen."

42. The following illustration of the 'Aktionsarten' as expressed in Slavonic languages, which I owe to Prof. J. H. KERN's courteous assistance, will, no doubt, be appreciated by the student interested in the subject.

Imperfective (i. e. durative) verbs are printed in italic, perfective (i. e. momentaneous) verbs in spaced type, both in the Slavonic languages and in the English translations.

Old Bulgarian.

Matth., XXI, 35: ovogo že *bíše*, ovogo že ubišę = *beat* one, and killed another

Matth., VIII, 13: jakože *vérova*, bądi tebě = as thou *hast believed*, so be it done unto thee.

Matth., VII, 23: tŭgda ispověmŭ jimŭ, jako nikolizě *znachŭ* vasŭ = then I will profess unto them, I never *knew* you.

Matth., XIV, 20: *jašę* vŭsi i nasytišę sę = they *did* all *eat*, and were filled.

Matth., VIII, 15: prikosną sę rącě jeję i ostavi ją ognjŭ i vŭsta i *služaaše* jemu = and he touched her hand, and the fever left her: and she arose and *ministered* unto them.

Matth., XI, 17: *piskachomŭ* vamŭ i ne *plęsaste*, *plakachomŭ* vamŭ i ne *rydaste* = we *have piped* unto you, and ye *have* not *danced*; we *have mourned* unto you, and ye *have* not *lamented*.

Luke, II, 39—40: vŭzvratišę sę vŭ Galileją, otročę že *rastěaše* i *krépljaaše* sę duchomŭ = they returned into Galilee; .. and the child *grew*, and *waxed* strong in spirit.

Luke, XIX, 40: kamenïje *vŭpiti imatŭ* = the stones *would* immediately *cry out.*
Mark, II, 12: vŭsta abïje i vŭzomŭ odrŭ izide prědŭ vïsěmi, jako *divljaachą sę* vïsi i slavljaachą boga = and immediately he arose, and having taken up the bed, he went forth before them all; insomuch that they *were* all *amazed,* and *glorified* God.
John, XI, 25: azŭ *jesmï* vŭskrěšenïje i životŭ, *vérujęjï* vŭ mę, ašte umïretŭ, oživetŭ = I *am* the resurrection and the life: he that *believeth* in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.
Psalm IV, 3: gospodï uslyšitŭ mę, jegda vŭzovą kŭ nemu = the Lord will hear when I call unto him.

Russian.

ja pišu = I *am writing.*
ja napišu = I shall write (sc. a letter), as opposed to *ja budu pisat'*. Thus the reply to the question, 'What are you going to do after dinner?' might be, *ja budu pisat'* = I *am going to write* (or perform the action of writing) as distinct from I am going to read, to skate, etc. But in reply to the question, 'In what way can he be informed of this?' a Russian might say, ja napišu jemu = I shall write to him.
on *strojil* dom = he *was building* or *has been building* a house.
on postrojil dom = he built or has built (i. e. finished the building of) a house.
sejčas napiši jemu = write to him at once! *piši* lučše = write better!
kogda oni uviděli moju sestru, oni ne *znali* kto ona = when they saw (caught sight of) my sister, they *did* not *know* who she was.
kogda ja vstrětil jego, on *kuril* papirosu = when I met him, he *was smoking* a cigarette.
on zakuril papirosu = he began to smoke (lit) a cigarette.
my kupili dlinnyj stol = we bought a long table.
on nikogda ne *véril* mně = he never *believed* me.
on ne pověril mojemu slovu = he put no faith in my word.
on vsë *zeval* = he *was* constantly *yawning.*
on zěvnul ot skuki = he yawned (once) with ennui.
ja nikogda ne *govoril* s nim = I never *spoke* to him.
ja skazal jemu što ne *znaju* = I told him that I *knew* (literally *know*) not.
zavtra ja *budu govorit'* s nim = tomorrow I *shall speak* to him.
zavtra ja *skažu* jemu što ěto nevěrno = to-morrow I shall tell him that it is not true.
v prošloje voskresenje v šest' časov utra my sobralis' u našego doma i otpravilis' v put'. Na dvorě *bylo* ještšě prochladno, my bodro *chodili* vpered, *péli* pěsni, *besědovali* i *šutili.* Na pol-dorogi poréšili otdochnut' = Last Sunday morning at six o'clock we

met at our house and started on our way. In the courtyard it *was* still cool, we *walked* at a brisk pace, *sang* songs, *talked* and *joked*. Half way we determined to take breath.

In Slavonic all prefixes regularly render verbs perfective, in all tenses. Thus na (= upon), as well as za (= behind), the latter often denoting the beginning of the action; e. g.: Russian *kurit'* (= to smoke), zakurit' (= to begin to smoke). Similarly po, a prefix which often denotes no modification of the verb beyond making it perfective. Accordingly it has approximately the same value as the Germanic ge has, or used to have. Also some other prefixes appear to serve no other function than that of rendering verbs perfective, but the difference between the compound and the simplex is sometimes so slight as to escape appreciation even of the Slav mind. Thus Russian both *délat* and sdělat' correspond to the English to do, but the former is imperfective, while the latter is perfective, originally corresponding to the Latin conficere.

The two Russian verbs corresponding to the English 'to yawn' differ as to their suffixes, *zév-at'* (pret. *zév-al*) being imperfective, zěv-nut' (pret. zěv-nul) perfective. The latter, accordingly, is equivalent to the English to give a yawn.

Sometimes verbs, not etymologically connected, are used to express respectively imperfective and perfective action. Thus the compound *s-kazat'* represents the perfective to say, the simplex *kazat'* originally answering to *to show*. The imperfective *govorit'*, corresponding to to speak or imperfective to say, may, indeed, be rendered perfective by prefixes, but is then modified in meaning in other ways as well.

It may, further, be observed that:

a. there are no prefixes turning originally perfective verbs into imperfectives.

b. there are no distinct means to denote the time-sphere.

B. THE EXPANDED FORM AND EQUIVALENT OR ANALOGOUS CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE VERB IN ENGLISH AND ALLIED LANGUAGES.

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Order of Discussion.

The Fundamental Function of the Expanded Form §§ 1—3.
The Progressive Function of the Expanded Form §§ 4—21.
The Relieving Function of the Expanded Form §§ 32—27.
The Prospective Function of the Expanded Form §§ 28—32.
The Characterizing Function of the Expanded Form §§ 33—35.
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Verbs whose meaning or syntactical function is contrary to the force of the Expanded Form §§ 38—43.
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The Fundamental Function of the Expanded Form.

1. An effective way of expressing durativeness (or iterativeness) explicitly is by connecting the present participle with a form of the verb *to be*, thus at the same time analysing the predication into a semalogical and a purely connective part.

The construction is one of the most remarkable features of the English language and, owing also, perhaps, to the elusive character of its varied shades of meaning, has, naturally, exercised the minds of students and agitated the pens of grammarians in no common degree. According to the way in which it has been viewed by different scholars it has received a variety of names. MASON and SWEET, and many grammarians after them, in dealing with the subject, speak of the definite and indefinite tenses of the verb. But, although supported by authorities of such high repute, this denomination seems objectionable. In many cases, indeed, the terms definite and indefinite, as applied, for example, to such sentences as *I am writing a letter, I was writing a letter when he entered*, as opposed to *I write a letter every day, I wrote a letter whenever I had something important to say*, are appropriate enough, but they are entirely unsuitable for respectively sentences like *He is always quarrelling* and *He got up at six o'clock yesterday*, the former of which, although indefinite in meaning, has the predicate in what must be called a definite tense, while the latter is distinctly definite, the predicate containing, however, a so-called indefinite tense. Moreover it will hardly do to use the term tense for what has nothing to do with this grammatical function, unless it is distinctly stated that definite tenses is short for definite form in the different tenses. See DEUTSCHBEIN, Syst. der neueng. Synt., § 36, 2, Anm. The terms continuous forms, used by ONIONS (Adv. Eng. Synt., § 134) and progressive form, which is used by BAIN (H. E. Gr., 186) and in most grammars and treatises written in this country, seem to be quite appropriate, so far as the principal application of the construction is concerned, but they ignore other functions, which also are very frequent and important. Misleading as they, consequently, are, their adoption is open to serious exception.

Then there is the denomination periphrastic form, which is favoured by not a few persons writing on the subject. As it implies nothing as to the various functions of which the combination is capable, it has none of the above drawbacks, and it would deserve general recognition as an appropriate term, if it were not for the fact that it is frequently employed for the construction with *to do*.
Under these circumstances it seems advisable to adopt the term expanded form, proposed by JESPERSEN (Tid og Tempus, (406), as one which covers all possible applications of the combination, and does not give rise to ambiguity.

2. *a*) In the case of momentaneous verbs the expanded form does not express continuity of action, but repetition of separate acts.

Stage-coaches *were upsetting* in all directions, horses *were bolting*, boats *were overturning*, and boilers *were bursting*, DICK., Pickw., Ch. I, 3.
Where *have* you *been meeting* her? Mrs. WARD, Marc., I, 90.
I *have been receiving* beautiful long letters this winter from Master Jervie. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 192.
One by one they *were selling* the treasures they had collected. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beaut. Nons., III, Ch. VI, 260.
New guests *were* continually *arriving*. COMPTON MACKENZIE, Sylvia Scarlett, Ch. II, 86.
It follows that some must *be obtaining* too high a price and some too low. Eng. Rev., No 113, 349.

b) Repetition of separate acts may, of course, also be expressed by the expanded form of durative verbs.

I *shall be dining* alone all next week. ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 134.
She *hasn't been going out* so very much since we came here. WILLIAMSON, Lord Loveland, Ch. XXIV, 219.
When I was a lad, I'd to begin to bring money in at the age when boys nowadays *are playing* with lead soldiers and have a nurse to look after 'em. W. RILEY, Netherleigh, Ch. II, 26.
We *are tramping* over the hills and *reading* and *writing*, and *having* a restful time. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 225.

3. *a*) Verbs which in their fundamental meaning are distinctly momentaneous may also be found in the expanded form when their meaning is modified so as to comprise the circumstances by which the action they express is attended. For illustration see also A, 23.

They *are parting;* they are shaking hands. He *is turning away*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XXII, 229.
Captain Wentworth . . . turned again to Anne and by manner, rather than words, *was offering* his services to her. ib., Ch. XIX, 181.
At last the train came to its first stop in France, and the man that had denounced the poor woman suddenly jumped in, as they *were starting* again, and took his seat. COMPTON MACKENZIE, Sylvia Scarlett, I, Ch. I, 32.
The dawn was already *breaking* and the air beginning to warm. DON. HANKEY, The Beloved Captain, XVIII, 40.

b) Thus quite frequently *to begin* and *to commence*, whether or no followed by an infinitive or gerund, which often seem to

give a prospective meaning to the action with which they are associated. (29.)

i. His dress peculiarly clerical, and already, even then, *beginning* to be out of fashion with churchmen, had served to fix upon him, emphatically, the dignified but antiquated style and cognomen of "Parson". LYTTON, My Novel, I, III, Ch. XXIV, 192.
Happily the matter *is beginning* to attract attention. SPENCER, Educ., Ch. IV, 94*a*.
The windows *were beginning* to whiten in the winter dawn. DOR. GERARD, The Etern. Woman, Ch. X.
Carsonism is something more than party-politics, as *is beginning* to be perceived by a good many Conservatives as well as Liberals. Westm. Gaz., No. 6341, 1*b*.
ii. The performance *was recommencing*, and she was forced to seem to restore her attention to the orchestra. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XX, 193.
A new order of things *commencing*. LYTTON, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. XIV, 130.
He prepared himself to watch the play which *was* just *commencing*. DICK., Pickw., Ch. VII, 60.

c) Note especially the frequent use of the expanded form of *to say*. This idiom happens to coincide with the common employment of the expanded form of verbs of saying in Old English in translating the Latin loquitur, locutus est (46), but whether it should be considered as a survival of the ancient practice is open to doubt. Compare JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, IX, (409). For illustration see also 11, Obs. 1.

But, as I *was saying*, you sent me to comfort Mrs. Molly [etc.]. FARQUHAR, The Recruiting Officer, I, 2, (260).
I *was saying* such garments are rare sights in the country. FIELDING, Tom JONES, IV, Ch. X, 55*b*.
You *were saying*, before dinner, that burlesque Greek is not a knowledge very much in power at present. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. VII, 52.
"No, I won't come with you", Valentine *was saying*. COMPTON MACKENZIE, Sylvia Scarlett, I, Ch. I, 43.
Mind, I'*m not saying* this because I didn't write the letter myself. ib. Ch, II, 79.
„How can we profess", he *was saying* to me yesterday, while I was brushing his trousers, — "how can we profess that all men are brothers while we refuse to them the symbol of manhood?" CHESTERTON, A Shilling for my Thoughts, XIV, 62,
I'*m not saying* this unkindly. Eng. Rev., 1912, Aug., 32.

Note *α*. It should be observed that *to say* is one of those numerous verbs whose character is vague and variable. Thus in the following quotation it is rather durative than momentaneous, like the preceding *was speaking*.

Jenny was speaking to the girl in the glass. "I shouldn't have thought it of you", she *was saying*. "You come out of a respectable home and you do things like this. Silly little fool, you are." FRANK SWINNERTON, Nocturne, III, Ch. XII, VI, 259.

β. With the frequent employment of *as I was saying* compare the similar use of *as I said*, which may be as usual.

But, *as I said*, | When it did taste the wormwood of the nipple | Of my dug [etc.]. SHAK., Rom. and Jul., I, 3, *29*.

γ. Also such verbs as *to observe, to remark, to tell* and *to ask, to demand* etc., denoting a modified saying, seem to be often placed in the expanded form.

"Who brought him here?" Godfrey Hurndale *was demanding.* COMPTON MACKENZIE, Sylvia Scarlett, Ch. II, 87.
"I *was telling* Miss Dale that the signal for your subjection is my enfranchisement", he said to her. MEREDITH, The Egoist, I, 142, T.[1]).

4. Besides marking durativeness or iterativeness, the expanded form of the verb, as has already been hinted at in 1, may have a variety of secondary functions, which are not always easy to determine or discriminate. The difficulty of telling the precise nature of the secondary function underlying a given application of the expanded form is due partly to the fact that is does not, as a rule, appear by itself, but is more or less distinctly blended with another, partly to the frequent impossibility of ascertaining the motives which may have induced the speaker or writer to use this form in preference to the unexpanded form. Under these circumstances the interpretation put upon the quotations contained in the following discussions cannot fail sometimes to strike the observant student as arbitrary or even contrary to the sense he finds in them.

The Progressive Function of the Expanded Form.

5. The most frequent of the secondary functions of the expanded form is to represent an action distinctly as actually progressing, that is as actually going forward or repeated at or during a certain time, as distinguished from the unexpanded form, which represents an action as α) permanently or customarily, not necessarily actually, going forward, or β) one which is thought of as an event without any notion of duration being distinctly present the speaker's mind.
This function of the expanded form may, therefore, be aptly styled the Progressive Function, while the term Progressive may, metaphorically, be also applied to the form of the verb. The difference between the two forms is strikingly illustrated by the following sentences borrowed from JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, IX, (415).

Rousseau knows *he's talking* nonsense. A man who *talks* nonsense so well must know that he *is talking* nonsense. JOHNSON.
A great awe seemed to have fallen upon her, and she *was behaving* as she *behaved* at church.

6. Obs. I. Sometimes the expanded form is meant to indicate not the

[1]) ARONSTEIN, 48.

actual going forward of an action at one particular point of time, so much as at a succession of points of time. Thus *He is now sleeping on the floor* may mean not only *He is at this moment lying asleep on the floor*, but also *At present he is making it his practice* (or *he is obliged to make it his practice*) *to sleep on the floor*. It should be noted that also in the case of the sentence bearing the latter interpretation there is always an adjunct, either actually expressed or suggested by the context, denoting the point of time, such as *now, at the present* (or *that*) *moment, in* (or *at*) *this* (or *that*) *juncture*, etc., as distinguished from adjuncts denoting definite or indefinite repetition, such as *always, often, three times a week*, etc. (8, Obs. II), which imply want of actuality. But sentences containing any of these latter adjuncts may have actuality imparted to them by adjuncts of the first description, often occasioning the use of the expanded form. Compare *He always sleeps on the floor* with *He is always sleeping on the floor now.*

By the end of six months he *was receiving* a wage of fourteen shillings as salesman. Mrs. WARD, Dav. Grieve, I, 250.

My aunt is staying with me, but she's gone to bed. She's got my bedroom. The maier's gone to bed. I'*m sleeping* on the floor in the drawing-room. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beaut. Nonsense, II, Ch. II, 210.

I *am* rarely *getting home* much before midnight. JEROME, The Master of Mrs. Chilvers, I, (5).

We're having fancy dancing in gymnasium class. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 211.

II. Similarly the regular coinciding of one action with another may be the occasion of the expanded form being used in one, more rarely in both, of the members of the complex sentence. Both actions are then thought of as actualities at each point of time. Thus *Yesterday, when I called on him, he was writing letters; This morning, when I called on him, he was writing letters; He is writing letters now; when I call on him to-morrow, he will, most probably, be writing letters*, etc. may be summarized into *When(ever)* I *call on him, he is writing letters.* Transposing head-sentence and temporal clause results into *When(ever) he is writing letters, I call on him.* Compare WESTERN, § 9.

It will have been observed that in the above sentence one verb, placed in the expanded form, is durative, the other, placed in the unexpanded form, is momentaneous. When both verbs are durative, both may be placed in the expanded form. Thus in:

When children *are doing* nothing, they *are doing* mischief. FIELDING, Tom Jones, XV, Ch. II, 98*b*.

I.* When you play, . . . you *are hearing* things I am deaf to, *seeing* visions, perhaps, that I am blind to. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. V, 120.

** When he *had been doing wrong*, the sight of his poor mother's eye fixed wistfully and sorrowfully upon him was enough to fill his heart with grief and contrition. WASH. IRV., Dolf Heyl. (STOF., Handl., I, 104).

He was a good husband according to his lights, and his temper only failed him when he *was being nursed*. KIPLING, Plain Tales, XII, 96. T.

I have given strict orders, dear, that you are not to be disturbed when you *are practising*. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. VII, 182.

Sometimes when I *am playing* I begin to dream, and just as I *am getting* deep, I strike a false chord and wake myself up, or mamma comes in and says it is time for me to go driving with her. ib., Ch. I, 18.

ii. He would *be looking* about him while things *were being wound up*. JOHN OXENHAM, The Simple Beguiler (SWAEN, Selection, II, 140).
She had the rare advantage of looking almost prettier when she *was singing* than at other times. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der, I, Ch. V, 66.

In the case of the action being felt as one of no particular significance (23), there appears to be no occasion for the use of the expanded form. This may, at least in part, explain the alternate use of the expanded and the unexpanded form in:

I used *to stand* about the churchyard on Sunday evenings when night *was falling*, comparing my own perspective with the windy marsh view. DICK., Great Exp., Ch. XIV, 129.
Often after dark, when I *was pulling* the bellows for Joe, and we *were singing* Old Clem . . often at such a time I would *look* towards those panels of black night. ib.

In the clause introduced by *when*, the use of the expanded form seems to be uncalled for when the relation of time is blended with other relations. Thus in:

She knew that when she *played*, she *was giving* pleasure only to herself. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. VI, 46. (approximately: *by playing* she was giving pleasure to herself).

III. The state of things described by the expanded form naturally forms a contrast with one in which the action referred to is not going forward. This contrast is not, of course, always distinctly present to to the speaker's mind, but can always be easily evolved from the sentence. It is distinctly implied in the following sentences:

He (sc. Byron) is now quite reformed and *is leading* a most sober and decent life. SHELLEY, Letters. 358.[1]) (Compare: Lord Byron is reformed as far as gallantry goes, and *lives* with a beautiful and sentimental Italian lady, id., Essays, 357.[1]) Here the reader's attention is not directed to one mode of living, as opposed to another, but to the associate of the poet, while there is no notion on the writer's part of hinting at the poet's not living with her previously.)
All our social, political, moral problems *are being approached* in a new spirit. WELLS, An Englishman, 161. T. [2]).

IV. The notion of actually going forward is particularly prominent when there is an adverbial adjunct denoting the rate of rapidity of the process, or one denoting its duration.

i. Slavery and the evils by which slavery is everywhere accompanied *were fast disappearing*. MAC., Hist., I, Ch. I, 21.
Slowly at first, then faster and faster, that fatal demand *had been swelling* in Savonarola's ear. G. ELIOT, Romola, III, Ch. LXII, 438.
ii. I *have been saving up* money these many months. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XXV, 268.

V. The action which is represented as going forward at a certain point of time is mostly thought of as extending before and after it. Thus in *I am writing a letter now. I was writing a letter when he*

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[1]) WESTERN, 4.
[2]) ARONSTEIN.

entered. I shall be writing letters when he comes. Compare JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, IX, (414).

But the notion of extension beyond a certain point of time is sometimes excluded in the case of the expanded preterite, more frequently when the verb is placed in the expanded perfect or pluperfect.

i. We will write the letter we *were talking of*, Harville, now, if you will give me the materials. JANE AUSTEN, Pers, Ch. XXIII, 237.
Were you *talking* about the house? GALSWORTHY, Man of Prop., I, 213. T.[1])
ii.* The historians of whom we *have been speaking* had been members of large communities and subjects of absolute sovereigns. MAC., Es. on Hist., 144. (Misc. Writ. Pop. Ed.)[1])
** Will, it seems, *had been giving* his fellow-traveller an account of his angling one day in such a hole, when [etc.]. ADDISON, Spect., No. 122.
The words he *had been summoning* rushed back before they reached his lips. G. ELIOT, Adam Bede, I, Ch. III, 26.

There is no expanded form of the verb in sentences like *He had been an unconscionable time dying* (MAC., Hist., II, Ch. IV, 12), the present participle not fulfilling the function of nominal part of the predicate, but of predicative adnominal adjunct. See Ch. II, 38 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng.

7. One of the functions of the unexpanded form being to represent an action as permanently or customarily, not necessarily actually, going forward, we find this form in descriptions of general practices, habits and customs, general phenomena and principles, general truths or maxims. See also A, 28.

Here follow a variety of quotations with the predicate in the unexpanded form for comparison with those in 5.

i.* Men *take* to all sorts of professions. Why there is your friend Bloundell — Bloundell is a professional blackleg and *travels* the continent, where he *picks up* young gentlemen of fashion and *fleeces* them. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XXXI, 331.
You don't *read* nor *write*, Mrs. Fairfield; yet you *express* yourself with great propriety. LYTTON, My Novel, I, I, Ch. III, 19.
(This watch) is old-fashioned . . but it *goes* better than any clock in the county. ib., I, IV, Ch. XXII, 283.
This life in a capital, where all are so active, myself so objectless, *preys* on me like a low fever. Nothing here *amuses* me, nothing *interests*, nothing *comforts* and *consoles*. ib., I, VII, Ch. XVII, 482.
She *plays* the harp and *sings*. MEREDITH, Lord Ormont, Ch. XIII, 187.
The distance from Cawnpore to Lucknow is about fifty miles as the crow *flies*. MC CARTHY, Short Hist., Ch. XIII, 182.
I *take* my walk in any weather. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. I, 5.
** He had a gentle deprecating eye, and the heart of a poet. He *played* the flute and possessed the gift of repeating verse. Mrs. WARD, Marc., II, Ch. X, 244.
I knew he *smoked*, but he emphatically declined to do so in my presence. W. RILEY, Netherleigh, Ch. IV, 44.
He *wore* large cravats and square-tailed coats. He *did not smoke*. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 6.

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[1]) ARONSTEIN, 49.

*** I *have drawn* since I was eight years old. Mrs. WARD, David Grieve, II, 139. [1])

ii. The moon *shines* at night. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2213. The sun *rises* in the east. ib., § 2223.

iii. Men *dress* their children's minds as they do their bodies, in the prevailing fashion. SPENCER. Educ., Ch. I, 10*a*.

In the attiring of women, the desire of approbation *overrides* the desire for warmth and convenience. ib., 10*b*.

When a child *falls* or *runs* its head against the table, it *suffers* a pain, the remembrance of which *tends* to make it more careful. ib. Ch. III, 74.

iv. For to the noble mind | Rich gifts *wax* poor when givers prove unkind. SHAK., Haml., III, 1, *100*.

'Tis distance *lends* enchantment to the view | And *robes* the mountain in its azure blue. CAMPBELL, Pleas. of Hope, I, 7.

v. The perpendicular drawn to a chord from the centre *bisects* the chord. EUCLID, Prop., Bk. III, III.

In the following quotation the expanded form is used contrary to the rule:

Man's history *is being shaped* according to the difficulties it encounters. RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Nationalism, 3.

8. Obs. I. On the same principle the unexpanded form is used of verbs of judging or declaring preceding statements which convey the opinions, experiences, reports, etc. of travellers, experimenters, etc.

My account *states* that your sister's friend . . . came to Bath with Miss Elliot and Sir Walter as long ago as September. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XXI, 211.

Voyagers *find* that coloured beads and trinkets are much more prized by wild tribes than are calicoes or broadcloths. SPENCER, Educ., Ch. I, 9*a*.

German teachers *say* that they had rather manage a dozen German boys than one English one. ib., Ch. III, 91*b*.

Shakespeare *says* something about worms, or it may be giants or beetles, turning if you tread on them too severely. KIPLING, Plain Tales, XX, 152.

II. The fact that the action attaches to no particular time often becomes apparent from the adverbial adjuncts denoting definite or indefinite repetition by which the predicate is attended. Such are *three* (*four*, etc.) *times*, *every (other) day*, *on alternate days*, *often*, *rarely*, *never*, *always*, *generally*, *once or twice*, and a great many others. Compare, however, 5, Obs. I.

Ample illustration is hardly necessary.

At nine o'clock every night, Greenwich time, the gun *fires*. DICK., Great Expect., Ch. XXV, 246.

The thought of his dead wife *rose* ever and anon before the exile. LYTTON, My Novel, II, X. Ch. II, 158.

He *gets up* at six regularly every morning. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2223.

He *goes* to Germany once a year. ib., § 2213.

He always *grumbles* when he is at home. ib., § 2221.

I *live* at Oxford in winter. ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 134*b*.

When, notwithstanding some adjunct of this kind, the expanded form is used, this is owing to:

[1]) WESTERN, 26.

1) some other adjunct denoting a definite time being understood. (6, Obs. I.)

He hoped she might make some amends for the many very plain faces he *was* continually *passing* in the streets. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XV, 143. (supply *now*.)

Charles Hayter ... *has been calling* much oftener than was welcome. ib., Ch. XVIII, 166. (supply *lately*.)

We *are* constantly *receiving* letters of appreciation. Westm. Gaz., No. 7063, 24*b*. (supply *now*.)

Compare: During the early months of the present year the following advertisement *was appearing* at frequent intervals in various London papers. Queer Stories from Truth, 1808, 141.

2) the participle partaking of the nature of an adjective (37).

Here Anne *had* often *been staying*. She knew the ways of Uppercross as well as those of Kellynch. The two families *were* so continually *meeting*, so much in the habit of running in and out of each other's house at all hours, that it was rather a surprise to her to find Mary alone. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. V, 36. (= *on a visit; in each other's company*.)

Miss Bussey *was* generally *visiting* the poor, or as was the case at this moment, asleep in her arm-chair. HOPE, Comedies of Courtship, I, Ch. I, 2. (= *on a visit to* the poor. The adjectival nature of the participle becomes evident from its being used in precisely the same grammatical function as *asleep*, which is an indubitable adjective.)

The earth is a ball that *is* always *turning round*. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2225. (= *in a state of turning round* or *in a rotatory motion*.)

There is a chimney which *is* generally *smoking*. STEVENSON, Dr. Jekyll, Ch. I, 19.

9. Now that an attempt has been made to describe the general nature of the progressive function of the expanded form, it remains to advert to some of its features which are peculiar to the different tenses and other forms of the verb.

10. *a*) For obvious reasons the time at which an action is represented as actually going forward needs no mention so far as the present is concerned. When the time is mentioned, this is mostly done to insist on the contrast with a previous and (or) subsequent state of things.

i. You *are travelling* for amusement and instruction. DICK, Pickw., Ch. V. What I want to know is, how you and — ah — that little thing upstairs, *are carrying on*. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. XIII, 131.

Hints in the English Press at conscription for Ireland ... *are keeping* the Sinn Feiners on the alert. Eng. Rev., No, 110, 74.

The country *is changing* — is changing every day. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 9.

ii. * Now might I do it pat, *now* he *is praying*. SHAK., Haml., III, 3, *80*.

Where *are* you *living now*? GALSW., The Silver Box, I, 3, (38).

I *am now recovering* and rapidly *regaining* strength. Il. Lond. News, Advert.

** The subject of intonation ... *is receiving* more and more attention *at the present time*. DAN. JONES, Outl. of Eng. Phon., Pref., 4.

*** They were rough, but they had rude virtues, which are not the less virtues because *in these latter days* they *are growing* scarce. FROUDE, Oceana, Ch. III, 46.

**** Your father is much better than he was, and *is doing* a little work *these days*. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, I, Ch. XXI, 129.

b) According to SWEET the normal absence of an adjunct denoting the time of the action in the present tense constitutes an essential difference between the force of the expanded form in this tense and that in the preterite. Commenting on this point in his Elementarbuch des Gesprochenen Englisch (page 61), Primer of Spoken English (page 40—41) and N. E. Gr., (§ 2215—2217), he observes that, while in the present tense the expanded form is absolute, the unexpanded relative, the cases are reversed in the preterite: the expanded form being relative and the unexpanded absolute. By this SWEET means that such a sentence as *He is writing a letter* is a complete statement, i. e. does not require any adjunct denoting a point of time to make the sense complete, as opposed to *He writes a letter*, which is incomplete and suggests some such complement as *every day*, *now and then*, etc.; whereas *He was writing a letter yesterday* is an incomplete statement, distinctly making us expect some such addition as *when I entered the room*, *when the accident happened*, etc., as opposed to *He wrote a letter yesterday*, which is complete, requiring no further designation of the time of writing. But this constitutes no fundamental difference in the meaning of the two forms in the different tenses. Besides, in the two last sentences *yesterday* is as much an adjunct denoting a point of time as *when I entered the room*, differing from the latter only in being of longer duration; and, what is of more importance, the completeness of *I am writing a letter* is, as has already been observed, simply owing to the fact that in the present the adjunct denoting the moment of the action is self-evident, while in this respect the expanded preterite presents no difference, seeing that it also requires no further time-complement when this is readily suggested by the context or the circumstances, as in the answer to the question *What were you doing yesterday when he entered the room?* Supposing this answer to be *I was writing a letter*, nobody would see anything incomplete in it.

It may with far more justice be said that there may be a difference in the nature of the unexpanded form in the two tenses. Such a sentence as *I write a letter* is undefined, even when we add *every day* or some such adjunct, inasmuch as it leaves us in the dark as to the duration of the custom described. But *I wrote a letter yesterday* is defined, expressing as it does a single fact. See especially WESTERN, § 6 and ARONSTEIN, 24 f.

Some few quotations with the expanded form in the preterite are added for comparison.

He *was grumbling* all the time we were there. N. E. Gr., § 2221.
Everything *was looking* at its brighest at this moment. G. Eliot, Adam Bede, I. Ch. VI, 61.
It was all the Doctor could do to stand his ground, and East and I, who *were looking in* under his arms, held our noses tight. Hughes, Tom Brown, II, Ch III, 236.
I really only came ... to make your acquaintance and see how things *were going*. Maud Diver, Capt. Desmond, V. C., Ch. II, 21.

II. Obs. 1. Sometimes the time of the action in the case of the expanded preterite is implied to be the immediate past, such an adjunct as *a moment ago* being readily suggested. Thus especially with the verb *to say* (3, c).

After a little hesitation, she was beginning to say, "I *was* not *entering* into any comparison of the two friends"; but the Admiral interrupted her with —. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XVIII, 176.
This is full proof undoubtedly: proof of everything you *were saying*. ib., Ch. XXI, 210.
Well, Miss Elliot ... as I *was saying*, we shall never agree, I suppose, upon this point. ib., Ch. XXIII, 242.
"What are they talking about?" inquired the old lady of one of her granddaughters... "About the land, grandma." — "What about the land? Nothing the matter, is there?" — "No, no, Mr. Miller *was saying* our land was better than Mullins's Meadows. Dick., Pickw., Ch. VI, 45.

II. In describing an actual state of things the expanded form is far from being regularly used, the variable practice depending, at least to a certain extent, upon the degree of vividness with which the speaker contrasts it with a previous and (or) subsequent state of things, (23). Onions (Advanced Eng. Synt., § 134, b) is, accordingly, hardly justified in saying that "one may say *I live at Oxford* or *I am living at Oxford* indifferently, if one means that Oxford is one's present place of abode." The latter sentence would more distinctly than the former imply residence at another place than Oxford prior or subsequent to the moment of speaking. Compare especially Aronstein, 33.

It should also be noted that the unexpanded form is often meant merely to denote the action as such, without any additional notion of its going forward at a particular time. (26).

These considerations appear to be responsible for the use of the unexpanded form in the following quotations:

i. "My mother", said Harley L'Estrange, looking up, "I *present* to you my future wife." Lytton, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. VIII, 169.
Mr. Chopper *presents* his respectful complements, and will have the honour and pleasure of waiting on Captain D. Thackeray, Van. Fair, I, Ch. XXIV, 249.
The moon *halts* opposite to the window at which I *sit* — I *write*. Sweet, N. E. Gr., § 2230.
I *scribble* this diary with a vile pen, and ink like blacking, on the corner of my breakfast-table. A. C. Benson, The Upton Letters, 57.
ii. She now felt a great inclination to go to the other door; she wanted to see if it *rained*. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XIX, 179.
Randal suppressed the half-disdainful smile that *rose* to his lip. Lytton, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. VII, 53.

The focus of brilliancy was the long drawing-room, where the dancing *went forward*. G. Eliot, Mill, VI, Ch. X, 406.
East and another boy ... *lived* exactly opposite. Hughes, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 238.
The jackdaw *occupied* one wall. ib., 240.

III. It is for the same reasons that the unexpanded form is regularly used in language giving the summaries of books or narratives, the headings of chapters of a book, the arguments of the cantos of a poem, the legends to pictures or cartoons, etc.

Morning approached. Eve *relates* to Adam her troublesome dream, etc. Milton, Par. Lost, V.
Joseph *writes* another letter. Fielding, Jos. Andrews, I, Ch. X.
The story is about a young man who *goes* to London and *makes* his fortune Sweet, N. E. Gr., § 2228.
One cannot refrain from smiling at many of Asser's whimsical methods. Thus, he naïvely *traces* Alfred's genealogy back to Adam; frequently *drags* in utterly irrelevant material; and otherwise *rambles* on knowingly and, to all intents, wilfully. Waldo H. Dunn, Eng. Biogr., Ch. I, 12.
Mr. Crooks *trains* for the cavalery. Mr. Clynes *superintends* the camp kitchen. Punch's Almanack for 1919.

12. Actions thought of as events not as processes going forward at a particular time, are described in the unexpanded form. (A, 6.) Accordingly we have this form in narratives of the successive happenings in history or fiction, an expanded form always marking a halting in the recounting of the successive events.

Jespersen (Tid og Tempus IX, 415) cites the following passage as a typical instance of how the expanded forms serve as a kind of back-ground for the unexpanded. Of particular interest is a comparison of *she followed him*, which marks a new event, and *I was following her*, which denotes an action going forward at this time, interrupted by the action of turning round on the part of the mother.

After dinner when we *were sitting* by the fire, and I *was meditating* an escape to Peggotty without having the hardihood to slip away, lest it should offend the master of the house, a coach *drove* up to the garden-gate, and he *went out* to receive the visitor. My mother *followed* him, I *was* timidly *following* her, when she *turned* round at the parlour-door, and taking me in her embrace as she had been used to do, *whispered* me to love my new father and be obedient to him. She *did* this hurriedly and secretly, as if it were wrong, but tenderly; and putting out her hand behind her, *held* mine in it, until we *came* near to where he was standing in the garden, where she *let* mine *go*, and *drew* hers through his arm. Dick., Cop., Ch. Ch. IV, 23*b*—24*a*.

Illustration being afforded by practically every page of narrative prose, we confine ourselves to the following additional quotations:

We *went* to an hotel by the sea, where two gentlemen *were smoking* cigars in a room by themselves. Each of them *was lying* on at least four chairs, and had a large rough jacket on. In a corner was a heap of coats and boat-cloaks, and a flag, all bundled up together.
They both *rolled* on to their feet in an untidy sort of manner when we *came* in and *snid*, "Halloa, Murdstone! We thought you were dead!" ib., Ch. II, 12*a*.
When I *looked around* upon all the familiar objects and scenes within our own

ground, where your common amusements *were going on* with your common cheerfulness and activity. I *felt* there was nothing painful in witnessing that. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. VI, 290.

3. Obs. I. Similarly we find the unexpanded present in descriptions of events which, although befalling in the past, are represented as happening in the present. Thus especially:

a) in the so-called præsens historicum, which JESPERSEN (Tid og Tempus, 385) prefers to call the dramatic present.

Mark me, Sir Lucius, I *fall* as deep as need be in love with a young lady — her friends *take* my part — I *follow* her to Bath – *send* word of my arrival; and *receive* answer that the lady is to be otherwise disposed of. SHER., Riv, III, 4, (252).

"Stop thief! Stop thief!" There is a passion for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast. One wretched breathless child panting with exhaustion; terror in his looks; agony in his eyes; drops of perspiration streaming from his face; *strains* every nerve to make head upon his pursuers; and as they *follow* on his track, and *gain* upon him every instant, they *hail* his decreasing strength with still louder shouts, and *whoop* and *scream* with joy. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. X, 101.

He *mounts* the scaffold... the executioners *approach*. SWEET, N.E.Gr., § 2228.

In this emergency he *goes* for the doctor, and when he *finds* him, *brings* him to the house. LLOYD, North. Eng., 52.

b) in stage-directions.

Touching the bell, he *holds* the door ajar in silence. The Unknown lady *stores* the money in her reticule, she *looks* from Jack to Barthwick, and her face *is quivering* faintly with a smile. She *hides* it with her hand and *steals* away. Behind her Barthwick *shuts* the door. GALSWORTHY, The Silver Box, I, 3, (32).

It amuses him to be treated in this fashion; he *chuckles* secretly as he *proceeds* to clean and replace his instruments. She *shakes* her dress into order; *looks* inquisitively about her; and *goes* to the window. SHAW, You never can tell, I.

II. Even verbs describing actions which suspend the narrative of the successive events are sometimes placed in the unexpanded form, apparently for the sake of imparting terseness to the style.

Then Monmouth threw himself on the ground, and crawled to the King's feet. He *wept*. He tried to embrace his uncle's knees with his pinioned arms. He begged for life, only life, life at any price. MAC., Hist. II, Ch. V, 189.

Conversely we sometimes find the actions marking the successive events described in the expanded form, even notwithstanding their distinctly ingressive or momentaneous character. In this case the use of this form seems to be mainly due to a desire of imparting vividness to the scene described. (23).

Lady Dalrymple's carriage, for which Miss Elliot was growing impatient, now drew up; the servant came in to announce it. It was beginning to rain again, and altogether there was a delay, and a bustle, and a talking, which must make all the little crowd in the shop understand that Lady Dalrymple was calling to convey Miss Elliot. At last Miss Elliot and her friend... *were walking off*; and Captain Wentworth, watching them, turned again to Anne, and by manner, rather than words, *was offering* his services to her. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XIX, 181.

She ... fell into all her wonted ways of attention and assistance, and on Charles's leaving them together, *was listening* to Mrs. Musgrove's history of Louisa. ib., Ch. XXII, 227.
He met with a clever young German artist at the Cape, and in compliance with a promise to my sister, sat to him and *was bringing* it home for her. ib., Ch. XXIII, 240.
A moment later brother A *was opening* the iron gate ... The dog *was following* him into the street. The cab *was moving off*, when there was a growl and a lurch — the dog had broken away and *was running* after it. Feeling anxious about the dog he drew up the cab for a moment. The faithfull creature *was running* under the driver's seat. HALL CAINE, The Christian, I, 344.[1])

III. Sometimes the action expressed by the expanded form is one which is resumed after an interruption by an incident marked by a verb in the unexpanded form.

I had this passing glimpse, no more, of an interior; and then I *was riding* among the spring woods again. A. C. BENSON, The Upton Letters, 89.

14. In the case of two actions, one thought of as an event, the other as an action going forward, either may be mentioned in the temporal clause. The expanded form may, accordingly, be found either in the head-sentence or in the temporal clause. The latter action is, however, not unfrequently placed in the unexpanded form when mentioned in the temporal clause, especially after the conjunction *as*. Probably this form is preferred when no particular signifiance is ascribed to the action. (23.)

i. It *was growing* quite dusk, however before they were in the neighbourhood of Uppercross. JANE AUSTEN, Pers, Ch. XII, 120. (*were* = (*had*) *got.*)
Mrs. Strong *was playing* the piano when we went in; and he was leaning over her to turn the leaves. DICK., Cop., Ch XV, 119*b*.
Mr. Pickwick *was looking* over the coffee-room blinds at the passengers in the street, when the waiter entered. id., Pickw., Ch. V.
Locke *was travelling* on the Continent for his health when he learned that he had been deprived of his home and of his bread without a trial or even a notice. MAC., Hist., II, Ch. V, 115.
When he was ready to resume the conversation, she *was talking* to his son. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 9.
ii. As soon as they *were* fairly *ascending* Belmont, he began. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XVIII, 174.
As Egerton ... *was changing* his dress, Harley walked into his room. LYTTON, My Novel, II, X, Ch. VIII, 175.
On the Saturday Thompson died, in the bright afternoon, while the cricket-match *was going on* as usual on the big-side ground. HUGHES, Tom Brown II, Ch. VI, 290.
He and I lived in the same lodgings when he *was walking* the hospitals. BIRMINGHAM, The Advent of Dr. Whitty, Ch. II, 29.
iii. As Mr. Bumble *spoke*, he *raised* his care to the bill above him. DICK., Ol. Twist, Ch. IV.
I fear that, while we *speak*, the Count may get upon his track. LYTTON, My Novel, II, VIII, Ch. VIII, 50.

[1]) VALERIE MARINOFF, 77.

While he *mused*, Mrs Hazeldean observed him with her honest sensible eyes, ib., II, VIII, Ch. X. 58.

Note. α) The clause denoting the action which is going forward may contain another also expressing such an action.

"Bless my soul!" said Mr. Pickwick, as they stood upon the pavement while the coats *were being put in*. Dick., Pickw., Ch. V.

β) Sometimes the clause introduced by *when* indicates an action which puts a stop to that expressed by the expanded form in the head-sentence.

Henry *was* still *abusing* the defaulter when Monckley cut him short. Compton Mackenzie, Sylvia Scarlett, Ch. II, 81.

15. When two actions are represented as going forward simultaneously, the choice between the two forms depends largely on the greater or lesser desire of imparting vividness to the representation of the facts described. (23.) Accordingly both verbs may be found in either the expanded or unexpanded form, or also different forms may be chosen. The use of the expanded form in both members of the sentences also has the effect of placing the actions they express into contrast. This explains why both members have the expanded form more frequently when the connection is effected by *while* than when this is done by the weaker *as*. (25, c.)

i. While Sir Walter and Elizabeth *were* assiduously *pushing* their good fortune in Laura Place, Anne *was renewing* an acquaintance of a very different description. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XVII, 154.

While the young man *was* thus *meditating*, on his road to Norwood, Riccabocca and his Jemima *were* close *conferring* in their drawing-room. Lytton, My Novel, II, IX, Ch. XI, 116.

They *were carrying* him home as we *were coming* to church. G. Eliot, Scenes, III, Ch. XXII, 297.

By the time she *was assuring* herself that she had left out what was necessary, the faint dawn *was stealing* through the white blinds and *dulling* her candles. id., Dan. Der., I, Ch. II, 20.

ii. Bennett *rose* as he *spoke*. Mrs. Ward, II, Ch, X, 244.

As he *walked* home, his heart *danced* within him. Sweet, N. E. Gr. § 2220.

He *read* while I *wrote*. Mason, Eng. Gram.,[34] § 416.

iii. While the direction *was being executed*, the lady consulted *moved* slowly up the room. Ch. Brontë, Jane Eyre, Ch. V, 51.

She *stood* in an impatient silence while she *was* thus *being talked over*. Sweet, N. E. Gr., § 2220.

Italy and Spain *lay* hushed beneath the terror of the Inquisition, while Flanders *was being purged* of heresy by the stake and the sword. Onions, Advanced Eng. Synt., § 134.

iv. While the German princes who reigned at Paris, Toledo, Arles, and Ravennna *listened* with reverence to the instructions of bishops, *adored* the relics of martyrs, and *took part* eagerly in disputes touching the Nicene theology, the rulers of Wessex and Mercia *were* still *performing* savage rites in the temples of Thor and Woden. Mac., Hist., I, Ch. I, 4.

He *was arranging* his fruit in plates while we *talked*. Dick., Great Expect., Ch. XXII, 209.

The clock *was striking* twelve as I *walked* down the village. Thack., Sam. Titm., Ch. I, 8.

16. Obs. I Simultaneity may, of course, be implied in groups of sentences or clauses otherwise connected than by conjunctions of time.

The children *were having* their music-lessons, and the baby *was crying* next-door. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2219.
All the while I *was writing*, there *was* some noise or other *going on*. ib.

II. One of the actions or succession of actions thought of as going forward during the progress of another action or succession of actions may be implied in such an adjunct as *meanwhile, during all that time*, etc.

Meanwhile a change *was proceeding* infinitely more momentous than the acquisition of any province, than the rise or fall of any dynasty. MAC., Hist., I, Ch. I, 21.

III. The unexpanded form appears to be the usual form of the verb *to write* and, perhaps, other verbs of a similar import in temporal clauses with which a reporter times the action or state he is engaged in describing. The phrase *as I* (or *we*) *write* is, indeed, a frequent variant of *at this* (or *the present*) *moment*.

Before me *as I write* stands a vase. HOLBROOK JACKSON, All Manner of Folk, XV, 167.
As we write a message reaches us which states that the Germans are evacuating Braila. Westm. Gaz., No. 7385, 3*a*.
(Compare: *At the time of writing* we have only faint indications of the effect produced on the neutral world by this last German outrage. ib., No. 7377, 2*b*.)

Thus also inversely when the verb *to write* is placed in the head-sentence and the events reported are mentioned in a temporal clause with *as*.

We write as the new British offensive east of Ypres *is developing*, and when its results are unknown. Westm. Gaz., No. 7571, 2*b*.

17. In the future and the preterite future the expanded form frequently has the additional power of representing the action as the result of forces which lie beyond the control of the speaker, i. e. as one that may be expected in the natural course of events or naturally follows from the peculiar qualities of the subject. Accordingly it helps to represent the action as purely future, and divest the sentence of the secondary notions which are mostly implied in the auxiliaries of the future tense. Compare SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2281.

This power may with greater or less force be traced in practically all the following quotations, as appears from the subaudition they respectively suggest.

I. This peace *will be turning* all our rich naval officers ashore. They *will be* all *wanting* a home. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. III, 16. (The circumstances described are the natural consequences of the concluding of peace.)
Come away, for the dinner*'ll be getting* cold. THACK., Sam. Titm., Ch. III, 37. (The getting cold of the dinner when removed from the fire is a natural process.)
I *shall be going* there in a week or two to see my mother. BEATR. HAR., Ships, I, Ch. XIX, 107. (*I shall go etc.* would imply that arrangements are being made for the departure.)

A week hence we *shall be eating* better grub than this. BARRY PAIN, Culminating Point. (Similar subaudition.)
I've a friend who is waiting for me up the lane. I expect he *will be getting* impatient. BRADBY, DICK., Ch. V, 52. (It is in the nature of the friend to get impatient when he is kept waiting.)
You know, James, Baby *will* soon *be asking* us all sorts of questions and *wanting* to know about everything. We must prepare ourselves to answer him correctly. Punch, No. 3752, 433. (Baby is of an inquisitive nature, all sorts of questions may, accordingly, be expected from him.)
ii. I was to tell you he *would* most likely *be dining* at the House. JEROME The Master of Mrs. Chilvers, I, (12).
Whenever he remembered it (sc. this sense of solitude), he held his head high, but more than once he found his eyes lowering to the pavement. Still it was 'bourgeois' to be despondent. In another twenty-four hours he *would be taking* coffee again in the dingy restaurant. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. III, 20.
"I suppose you're going back to Paris?" she asked with natural inquisitiveness... He was at liberty to; but he was a foolish man. He *would be coming back* one of these days. ib., Ch. VI, 47.

A few quotations with the unexpanded form are, added for comparison.

Perhaps I *shall go* abroad this summer. I shall probably *enter* my horse for the race. MOLLOY, The Irish Difficulty, I, § 1, 18.
I doubt if you and the idol *will get* much further than Monaco. ANSTEY, A Fallen Idol, Ch. XVI, 214.

In the following quotations the unexpanded form is used although the expanded would appear to be more appropriate:

Bless me! how very odd! I *shall forget* my own name soon, I suppose. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. III, 22.
Hegh, hegh, Miss, you'*ll make* yourself giddy, an' *tumble* down i' the dirt. G. ELIOT, Mill, I, Ch. IV, 21.

Note. In the solemn language used in addressing the Supreme Being, and in prophetic or oracular announcements of the future, the expanded form is evidently felt to be out of place.

Thou *shalt endure* and thy years *shall not change*. BAIN, H. E. Gr., 169, Note.
Heaven and earth *shall pass away*, but my word *shall not pass away*. Bible, Matth., XXIV, 35.

18. *a*) The use of the two forms in the preterite conditional when stating a supposition contrary to some fact known to the speaker, differs in no way from that in the present or preterite indicative.

She could hear shouts from the windows overlooking the river, as if the people there *were calling* to her! G. ELIOT, Mill., VII, Ch. V, 483.
They said... that it looked as if she *were encouraging* the attentions of George. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 7.

b) When the conditional expresses a supposition regarding the future made merely for the sake of argument, the expanded form has the same force as in the future.

If he were travelling on the Continent, he *would* not *be seeing* the sights in London. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2280.
"Congestion of the lungs" said the girl with pride. "They just stopped it, or you'*d be laying* me *out* now." Mrs. WARD, Dav. Grieve, II, 29. [1])

[1]) WESTERN.

A tax of three or four shillings on corn and I *should be farming* my estate at a profit. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 6.

19. *a*) In the perfect and pluperfect tenses the expanded form often implies a secondary notion that the action has not reached its conclusion and will, therefore, be continued or have to be continued, as distinguished from the unexpanded form, which often implies that a certain result has been attained.

SWEET (N. E. Gr., § 2211) compares *What have you been doing all day?* and *What have you done to-day?* The latter sentence, he rightly observes, really means *What have you completed to-day?*

Thus also *The boy has been learning his lesson* states nothing further than the fact that the boy's occupation has been that of learning his lesson, while *The boy has learned his lesson* is almost as good as saying that he knows his lesson.

The expanded form, accordingly, sometimes implies a notion of failure, the unexpanded one of success.

The difference is aptly illustrated by the alternate use of the two forms in the following quotation, borrowed from ARONSTEIN, 37:

They (sc. the parents) *have been* year by year *undermining* the constitution of their children, and *have* so *inflicted* disease and premature death, not only on them, but on their descendants. SPENCER, Educ., Ch. I, 24*b*. (The inflicting of the disease is an accomplished fact brought on by the continued undermining of the constitution.)

b) The point of time up to which the action is represented to have gone forward is rarely mentioned. This applies to the pluperfect almost as much as to the perfect, the context indicating it with sufficient clearness in the majority of cases. Here follow some further illustrative quotations.

i. Reader, in thy passage from the Bank — where thou *hast been receiving* thy half-yearly dividends — to the Flower-Pot [etc.]. LAMB., Es. of El., The South-Sea House, (Subaudition: The reader will go on receiving half-yearly dividends.)

What I *have been thinking* about this month back. DICK., Cop., Ch. X, 69*b*.

I *have been saving* up money these many months. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XXV, 268.

ii. He *had been wondering* whether all boards were born with that white stuff on their heads. Dick., Ol. Twist, Ch. III. (sc. and was wondering still. *He had wondered* would be equivalent to: *He had ceased to wonder and had arrived at a conclusion*).

It was another or rather fuller sort of companionship that poor Dorothea *had been hungering for*. G. ELIOT, Mid., V, Ch. XLVIII, 350. (Subaudition: Her hungering had not been gratified.)

Will's coming seemed to her just excusable, nay, she thought it an amiable movement in him towards a reconciliation which she herself *had been wishing for*. ib. (sc. and was wishing for still.)

I looked at the nest I had been carrying. SWEET, Old Chapel. (sc. and was carrying still. The unexpanded form would imply that the nest had been dropped or thrown away.)

We append a few quotations in which the expanded form denotes an action which has, indeed, come to a definite conclusion, but is continued, so to speak, in its consequences or results.

We *have been walking* on mines for the last six months, and they're sprung at last. DICK., Pickw., Ch. LIV, 415.
Here, you see, *you've been making* all these foolish marks on yourself, which you can never get out. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 236.
You've been meddling with my drawers. ANSTEY, Vice Versa, Ch. I, 16.
His bruised face and torn clothes showed that he *had been fighting*. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2245.
I believe you *have been travelling* a good deal. ib., § 2211.

A few quotations with the unexpanded perfect or pluperfect are added for comparison.

More than seven years were gone since this little history of sorrowful interest *had reached* its close; and time *had softened down* much, perhaps nearly all of peculiar attachment to him. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. IV, 27.
He had a black spaniel dog ... whom he *had bred* himself, till the creature was not happy out of his sight. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 6.

c) The expanded form appears to be in especial favour when the reference is to the immediate past. Thus *He has been smoking* often has the value of the French Il vient de fumer. Compare SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2245; ARONSTEIN, 62; WESTERN, § 16.

The historians of whom we *have been speaking* had been members of large communities and subjects of absolute sovereigns. MAC., Es. on Hist.[1]).
His bruished face and torn clothes showed that he *had been fighting*. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2245.

Thus even when the reference is to a momentaneous action, i. e. one without any notion of continuity.

She is depressed, because she *has been finding* Elizabeth *out* in some waste or other. Mrs. WARD, Rob. Elsm., I, Ch. I, 14. T.[2]).
I have an important piece of business in the country — a labourer *has been getting* into trouble for shooting a keeper; they have asked me to defend him. id., MARC., II, Ch. X, 243.
"You *have* not *been visiting* Ireland?" said Sir Willoughby. MEREDITH, Egoist, I, 220. T.[1]) (The person addressed had just been laying himself out to be facetious.)

Naturally the notion of the action having been performed in the immediate past is often rendered more explicit by the use of such words or word-groups as *just, a moment ago*, etc.

Oaths were naturally regarded as insufficient guarantees by men who *had just been swearing* allegiance to a King against whom they were conspiring. MAC., Hist., VI, Ch. XVI, 83.

It should be added that such a word is mostly indispensable in the case of the unexpanded form referring to the immediate past.

I *have just received* a letter from Hunt. SHELLEY, Es., 365.

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[1]) ARONSTEIN, 52.
[2]) WESTERN, § 16.

d) The use of the expanded form in both the head-sentence and the temporal clause of a complex sentence is the rule if the reference is to two actions simultaneously going forward up to a certain point of time.

While his nephew's whiskers *have been budding*, and his brother-in-law *has been spending* his money and leave, Mr. Honeyman's hopes *have been withering*, his sermons *growing stale*, his once blooming popularity *drooping* and *running to seed*. THACK., Newc., I, Ch. XXV, 282.

20. *a*) The secondary notions conveyed by the expanded form of the imperfect and perfect infinitive differ in no way from those of the present (or preterite) and perfect (or pluperfect) tenses respectively.

i. * I think it rather unnecessary in you to *be advising* me. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. V, 34,

At our time of life it is not so pleasant, I can tell you, *to be making* new acquaintance every day. ib., Ch. II, 12.

I must say it is very unfeeling of him *to be running* away from his poor little boy. ib., Ch. VII, 55.

Compare: It is of no use *to advertise* the fact that you are interested in Jack's doings. MAR. CRAWF., Kath. Laud., II, Ch. VI, 109.

** He was said *to be paying* his addresses to lady Jane Sheepshanks. THACK., Van. Fair.

They were supposed *to be romancing*. MAC., Hist., VII, Ch. XVIII, 29.

It was rather absurd for an English usher *to be spouting and glowing* about a French officer. MEREDITH, Lord Ormont, Ch. I, 10.

Mr. Pickwick was believed *to be meditating* a letter to the Times. Punch.

Compare: With the other hand he signed to Tom *to make* no noise. DICK., Chuz., Ch. L, 390*a*.

ii. * What can you *have been doing?* MISS YONGE, The Heir of Redc, I, Ch. V, 76.

I've looked all over the house, I found two Nestor ends in the tray this morning, so you must *have been smokin'* last night, sir. GALSWORTHY, The Silver Box, I, 3, (33).

Compare: And when am I supposed *to have performed* this trifling feat? ANSTEY, A Fallen Idol, Ch. VII, 105.

** She had made herself so acceptable to Miss Elliot, as *to have been* already *staying* there more than once. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. II, 15.

She would probably have decided to get money for an Etruscan necklace which she happened *not to have been wearing* since her arrival. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. II, 18.

Straight ahead he was gazing, however — gazing so intently that his eyes must *have been seeing* very much or else very little of that limitless world of light and coloured shade. TH. WATTS DUNTON, Aylwin, I, I, 2.

Compare: Four hungry jackdaws which he was currently asserted *to have hatched* upon his person. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 238.

b) Also when the expanded imperfect infinitive denotes an action which belongs to a time-sphere subsequent to the moment of speaking or a moment of the past, it has, apparently, the same force as the expanded present or preterite.

i. A few months more and he, perhaps, may *be walking* here. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. III, 24.

We must all be as merry as we can, that she may not *be dwelling* upon such gloomy things. ib., Ch. VI, 50.

ii. At last a curricle, glittering with silver, rattled round the corner and stopped opposite him. She must *be coming* now. KINGSLEY, Hyp., Ch. XXIX, 154*a*.

We none of us knew when we elected him last year that he would have *to be fighting* his election at the same time. Mrs. WARD, Marc., II, Ch. X, 244.

She was quick-witted enough to perceive that Fate might *be favouring* her at last. MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. IX, 101.

c) It may here be observed that *may* (or *might*) and *must*, in the third person, when connected with an expanded infinitive are rarely used in another function than that of modal verbs. Thus in all the preceding quotations with these verbs. Similarly in:

i. * I *may be doing wrong*; but I'm doing it in a proper and customary manner. SHAW, Overruled (Eng. Rev., No. 54, 189).

Mr. Punch gives a few suggestions to artists who *may be casting about* for subjects for next year. Punch, No. 3754, 417.

** She (was) delighted to fancy she understood what they *might be talking of*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XVIII, 172.

Delight *might be* even *weakening* her claims. ib., Ch. XXI, 216.

ii. It was a gentleman's carriage, a curricle, but only coming round from the stable-yard to the front-door; somebody *must be going away*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XII, 107.

When they laughed, and he couldn't, he took it into his head immediately, that they *must be laughing* at him. DICK., Crick., II, 59.

It entered a little into her pleasure that Herr Klesmer *must be observing* her at a moment when music was out of the question. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. X, 156.

She seemed to have an idea that if a person wanted brown paper, he *must be wanting* to tie up parcels. CHESTERTON, A Shilling for my Thoughts, I, 9.

In the following quotations, however, *may* and *must* are not modal:

i. But poor Mrs. Clay, who with all her merits, can never have been reckoned tolerably pretty, I really think poor Mrs. Clay *may be staying* here in perfect safety. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. V, 34.

ii. O, she *must* always *be doing* something extraordinary. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. I, 11.

In the first and second persons *must* usually seems to express a form of necessity when connected with an expanded infinitive.

I *must be going on* now. MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. III, 26.

Thus also in reported speech in the third person.

They *must be taking off* some trouble from the good people she was with. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XIII, 123. (= They were aware that they must be taking off etc..)

But he *must not be addressing* his reflections to Anne alone. ib., Ch. XV, 146.

21. Owing to the ingressive or momentaneous character, which invariably attaches to the imperative (A, 5), the expanded form is practically never used in this form of the verb. In the following instance, the only one that has turned up, the expanded imperative is, evidently, due to the expanded present preceding:

I hope you're thinking about me. Please, *be thinking* about me, JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 235.

Note α) The imperative of *to be* is, of course, frequently enough found in connexion with a present participle that has the value of an adjective. Thus in:

Up, *be doing* everywhere, the hour of crisis has verily come. CARLYLE, Latter-Day Pamphl., 28.[1])

β) Nor is there anything unusual in the use of the expanded infinitive after the negative imperative of *to do*.

Don't be trying to make me a participator in your wickedness! MEREDITH Sandra Belloni, 297.[2])

γ) According to A. G. VAN HAMEL (On Anglo-Irish, E. S., XLV, 275) the expanded form is more frequent in Anglo-Irish.

Be taking your rest! SYNGE, The Shadow of the Glen.

22. Hardly less unusual is the use of the expanded form in the present participle and the gerund. The following are the only instances that have come to hand:

i. I have a kinsman who | Is bound for Italy; he embark'd at Milford; | To whom *being going*, almost spent with hunger, | I am fallen in this offence. SHAK., Cymb., III, 6, *63*.

Her eye could not reach him; and the concert *being* just *opening*, she must consent for a time to be happy in the humbler way. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XX, 191.

ii. She was perfectly unsuspicious of *being inflicting* any peculiar wound. ib., Ch. VII, 61.

To be waiting so long in inaction and waiting only for evil, had been dreadful, ib., Ch. XXIII, 252.

The Relieving Function of the Expanded Form.

23. It will be readily understood that the expanded form, from analysing the predicate into a purely connective and a significant part, and especially from representing an action as actually going forward at a certain time, throws its essential nature into bolder relief, imparts to it more significance and colours it with more vividness than the unexpanded. Naturally this force of the expanded form comes to the fore especially when the time-associations are weak and would not, therefore, by themselves render its use imperative. Even verbs which, owing to their meaning, are averse to the use of the expanded form are not seldom placed in it from a desire on the part of the speaker to impart significance or vividness to the action they express. Several instances are given below. See also 42—44.

SWEET (N. E. Gr., § 2209), referring to the force of the expanded form in Old English "to make the narrative more vivid and picturesque", calls this function descriptive, which does not seem

[1]) ARONSTEIN, 72.
[2]) ARONSTEIN, 73.

to be a very apt term. Better are the German veranschaulichend, used by VALERIE MARINOFF, and vergegenständlichend, used by ARONSTEIN, the most suitable English rendering of which seems to be relieving, which term, however, has the disadvantage of being little used in this meaning, though MURRAY (s. v. *relieve*, 11) gives several instances of this word being used in this sense.

24. *a*) A good illustration of this force of the expanded form, as compared with the progressive function, discussed in the preceding sections, is afforded by the following quotation, in which the first *are building* has only a progressive function, while the second is distinctly relieving also, i. e. it places the action of building in contrast to other actions, for example that of pulling down.

Within a stone's throw of my house they are *are building* another house. I am glad they *are building* it, and I am glad it is within a stone's throw. CHESTERTON, A Shilling for my Thoughts, XI, 52.

There is a similar difference in the functions of the expanded form in:

The manner in which we *are governing* Ireland in less important than the fact that we *are governing* Ireland. West. Gaz., No. 8080, 2*b*.

From the context it appears that great significance is attached to the actions expressed by the verbs contained in the following quotations. Hence the use of the expanded form strikes us as distinctly appropriate.

I wonder that you *will* still *be talking*, Signior Benedick. SHAK., Much ado, I, *99*.
"You see this toothpick?" said Scrooge... — "I do," replied the Ghost. — "You *are not looking* at it", said Scrooge. DICK., Christm. Car.[12], I, *23*.
I knew he *was shamming*. id., Ol. Twist, Ch. XI, 108.
After he had made all things ready he was visited with a doubt whether he *were not mistaking* her. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., III, VI, Ch. XLVII, 50,

b) Such sentences as *I was coughing all night long* and *I coughed all night long* differ only as to the vividness with which the action of coughing is represented in connexion with the significance which is attached to it. SWEET (N. E. Gr., § 2217) is evidently at a loss to tell what the difference between these two sentences consists in: his comment that '*I was coughing* differs from *I coughed* mainly in emphasizing the idea of duration' impresses one as empty talk, seeing that each sentence contains the same word-group denoting emphatically that the coughing continued during the entire length of a period.
Similarly the two actions mentioned in *It is a representation of a lady. She is lying on a couch. At the side sits a woman in grief* (SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2229) differ as to their significance and the consequent vividness with which they are represented: the lying posture of the first woman, expressed by the expanded form, appeals more directly to the eye — to adopt SWEET'S

phrase — than the sitting posture of the second, expressed by the unexpanded form. In fact the verb *to sit* in the second sentence is so weak in meaning, as compared with the other elements of the sentence, that it is little more than a copula.
Thus also it is to its comparative insignificance that the first *treat* in the following quotation is placed in the unexpanded form. The unexpanded form of the second *treat* is due to the action being thought of as an event. (12).

It will get into the language in America, and pass from America to Europe that we *treat* Ireland as Germany and Russia treated Poland or Austria her subject races. Westm. Gaz., No. 8109, 3*a*.

c) In what may be called the background of the narrative of a succession of happenings, the choice between the two forms will, in the main, depend on the greater or less significance which the narrator consciously or, more frequently, unconsciously ascribes to the actions mentioned in it. Compare the two following groups of quotations:

i. Now the housekeeper *was* at the time *clearing* the table, my guardian taking no heed of her, but with the side of his face turned from her, *was leaning* back in his chair, *biting* the side of his forefinger and *showing* an interest in Drumble that, to me, was quite inexplicable. Suddenly he clapped his large hand on the housekeeper's like a trap as she stretched it across the table. Dick., Great Expect., Ch. XXVI, 254.
Later in the evening Gwendolen was in one of these seats, and Grandcourt *was standing* near her. They *were* not *talking* to each other; she *was leaning* backward in her chair, and he against the wall; and Deronda, happening to observe this, went up to ask her if she had resolved not to dance any more. id., Dan. Der., I, V, Ch. XXXVI, 253.
ii. Meanwhile the fleet of William was on the German Ocean. It was on the evening of Thursday the first of November that he put to sea the second time. The wind *blew* fresh from the east. The armament, during twelve hours, *held* a course from the east [etc.]. Mac., Hist., III, Ch. IX, 282[1]).
Dombey *sat* in the corner of the darkened room in the great arm-chair by the bedside, and Son *lay* tucked up warm in a little basket bedstead [etc.]. Dick., Domb., Ch. I, 1.

d) Thus also a substitution of the expanded form for the unexpanded, or vice versa, would not alter the meaning of the following quotations beyond enhancing or reducing the vividness in the representation of the action.

i. Bright and pleasant was the sky, balmy the air, and beautiful the appearance of every object around, as Mr. Pickwick *leant* over the balustrades of Rochester Bridge. Dick., Pickw., Ch. V, 33.
Scrooge and the Ghost again *stood* side by side in the open air. Dick., Christm. Car.[5], II, 49.
The maid found her oddly silent and smiling, she who always talked kindly while her hair *was done* and her frock *was hooked*. Daily News, 1907, 6 April.

[1]) Western. § 5.

ii. Sometimes he *will be lenghtening* out a verse in the singing psalms half a minute after the rest. ADDISON, Sir Rich. de Cov., 110.
"Do come, Anne", cried Mary, "come and look yourself, you will be too late if you do not make haste. They *are parting*; they are *shaking hands*. He *is turning away*. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch, XXII, 229.
There happened to be no young woman in the small circle of friends in the widow's intimacy whom Pendennis could by any possibility gratify by endowing her with the inestimable treasure of a heart he *was longing* to give away. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. II, 39.
In those days I *was suffering* more than I have done for a long time now. BEATR. HARRADEN, I, Ch. X, 47.
The kite-flying of the week had shown plainly enough in which direction the wind *was blowing*, and Mr. Lloyd George did not challenge the storm. Westm. Gaz., No. 8339, 2*a*.

e) Sometimes we find the unexpanded form of a verb alternating with the expanded form, even within the space of a single sentence or period, the former representing the action as a bare fact, the latter laying stress on its essential nature. Thus in:

I *was crying* all the time, but, except that I was conscious of being cold and dejected, I am sure I never thought why I *cried*. DICK., Cop., Ch, IV, 22*b*. (In the second portion of the sentence the stress is shifted on the *why*, hence the verb loses its significance and is placed in the unexpanded form.)
ARONSTEIN cites: He continued (sc. to give his opinion about the later form of fencing just demonstrated to him and other subjects suggested by it). He *spoke* as he *thought*: he *was* not *speaking* what he *was thinking*. He mind was directed on the visit of Aminta to Lady de Culme, and the tolerably wonderful twist whereby Mrs. Lawrence Finchley had vowed herself to his girl's interests. MERED., Lord Ormont, Ch. XII, 172. (The context shows that there were two currents of thought in the speaker's mind: one which was directed to the subject of fencing and other subjects suggested by it, and another, deeper and more engrossing, which was occupied with the woman to whom he had become attached. The writer cleverly avails himself of an effective stylistic expedient to express various degrees of significance.)

Further instances of different shades of vividness, expressed by the two forms, either in one and the same verb or in different verbs are afforded by:

i. Inwardly he was in a state of rebellion, but he had no arguments to meet his father's; and while he *was feeling*, in spite of anything that might be said, that he should like to go off to 'the colonies' to-morrow, it lay in a deep fold of his consciousness that he ought *to feel* — if he had been a better fellow he *would have felt* — more about his old ties. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. VIII, 128.
"We will not trifle — life is too serious". — "It is. Perhaps, I *saw* that before you did." — She was *seeing* it then. HARDY, Tess, IV, Ch. XXXII, 263.
Elizabeth *was sitting* in the window of Edward's smoking-room where two mornings ago he and Edith had *sat* talking and reading before she came over to the house next door.... She *sat* there long in silence, alert for any noise that should come from the house. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. XIV, 379—380.
(The sitting posture of Elizabeth, distinctly pictured in the opening of the quotation is contrasted with the sitting posture of Edith, which is quite subservient to the other notions mentioned in the sequel of the sentence).

ii. The sun *was rising* now, and the wide area of watery desolation was spread out in dreadful clearness around them — in dreadful clearness *floated* onwards the hurrying threatening masses. G. ELIOT, Mill, VII, Ch. V, 484. (The significance of the rising of the sun stands in bold contrast to the insignificance of the action of floating as compared with the other matters mentioned in the latter part of the sentence.)

For while the mother *show'd* it, and the two | *Were turning* and *admiring* it, the work | To both appear'd so costly, rose a cry | That Edyrn's men were of them. TEN., Mar. of Ger., *636—639.*

The wind *is rising*: look how the smoke *blows* sideways. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2226. (In the first half of the sentence all the attention is centred on the rising of the wind, in the second it is deflected to the direction in which the smoke is blown.)

f) Frequently, however, it is difficult to see any reason for the variety of form, beyond, perhaps, the desire of obviating monotony.

We both *serve* the same Master and *are striving* after the same gifts. G. ELIOT, Ad. Bede, I, Ch. III, 27.

The wind *was wailing* at the windows; it *had waited* all day. CH. BRONTË, Villete, Ch. IV, 43.

And what shall you do if *you're not feeling* well, and if it *rains* on Monday mornings? ARN. BENNETT, Hilda, Lessways, I, Ch. II, II, 20.

He said, moreover, what he *felt*, instead of echoing what every one else *was feeling*. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Traffic, III, 127.

The day *was closing* and the weather *thickened*. RUDY. KIPLING, Sea Warfare, 151.

Now George Curzon *plays* king in India; Wyndham is a Secretary of State, and I'*m hiding* in shame and poverty here in Paris. FRANK HARRIS, Contemporary Portr., IV, 114.

If ever there was a day of splendour, and beauty, and joy, it was that day... Wild roses and elder-flowers *waved* in the breezy hedge-rows, and *spread* their fragrance far and wide; the lark *was hovering* in the air; the cuckoo *flitted* from place to place and *uttered* its deepest and mellowest notes. SWEET, Old Chapel.

g) We should not see anything strange in the use of the expanded present or perfect in the same sentence with the unexpanded preterite, the latter form being, as has been said in 12, the usual one in describing an action thought of as an event.

i. You and I had no motoring when we were travellers, so we *didn't see* Europe as I *am seeing* England. WILLIAMSON, Set in Silver, I, Ch. II, 171.

ii. "Is his lordship in?" he asked of a passing footman. — "Yes, sir — in the library. He *has been asking* for you, sir. Mrs. WARD, Marc., I, Ch. VI, 50. (Perhaps the last *asking* must be understood as an often-repeated action.)

It is for the same reason that in sentences like the following *did* is used instead of *was* or *were*.

WILLIE: I say, Dad! The leaves *are falling* again just as they *did* last year and the year before! When are we going home? Westm. Gaz., No. 7463, 12 (Cartoon).

25. It stands to reason that the expanded form often has the force of vivid representation:

a) in language which is coloured with some emotion, the vividness of representation being sometimes marked by the stressing

of the copula and heightened by the use of intensive adverbial adjuncts. Compare SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 1896:

Some one *has been tampering* with this book. ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 134, *c.*

I *am missing* you dreadfully, Jervie dear. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs 249.

You *are speaking* straight with a vengeance, Honor. MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. VIII, 81.

It's early days, Major, to be labelling Leigh the wrong sort. But we are *getting* too many of 'em, no question, in the Army as well as the Civil. id., Desmond's Daughter, II, Ch. I, 45.

Thus frequently 1) in questions, especially when rhetorical.

What business has he *to be giving* parties? THACK., A Little Dinner at Timmins's, Ch. II.

What *are* you *doing*, George? READE, It is never too late to mend, II, Ch. XXVI, 174.

How did he come *to be living* in Algeria? GRANT ALLEN, The Tents of Shem.

What *are* you *blubbering* for? I haven't touched you. BRADBY, Dick, Ch. XV, 167.

What *have* you *been doing* to that picture? ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 134, c.

You *are not joking*, are you? SHAW, Candida, I, (118). T.

Whats the matter? *Am* I *worrying* you? ib., II, (161).

I'm not talking exaggerated nonsense, am I? MAUD DIVER, Captain Desm., V. C., Ch. II, 21.

Thus also in subordinate clauses depending on questions.

And do you think *you're doing right* in treating her as if she were a mere child? ib., Ch. VIII, 80.

Do you realise what you *are saying?* ib., 78.

Don't you know how my heart must *be aching* to hear some news of your happiness? TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. X, 308.

2) in exclamations.

To what fine purpose I *have been plotting!* SHER., Riv., IV, 3.

I say, young Copperfield, *you're going it!* DICK., Cop., Ch. VI, 43*a*.

I drove back to Lock Willow in the park — but oh, how the stars *were shining!* JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 249.

3) when the verb gives an exaggerated description of the circumstances.

I can't breathe between these hedges, my temples *are bursting*. READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. V, 54.

My head *is splitting*. ib., I, Ch. X, 124.

We*'ve been freezing* at the Danchester's this past week. Bar. v. HUTTEN, Pam, III, Ch. IV, 129.

The play *is cramming* the house. Graph, No. 2257, 344*a*.

The voluntary system, and the false confidence which that system inspires. *are sapping* the very foundations of the national character. Lord ROBERTS, Il. Lond. News, No. 3855, 697.

She*'s counting* the days to get away to the Hills. MAUD DIVER, Capt. Desm., V. C., Ch. VIII, 77.

I hate individualism: it*'s ruining* England. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 9.

Thus also when some other element of the sentence contains an exaggerating element.

The poor child wrote the book actually in the Nursery and all England *was ringing* with it, before Dr. Pinnifer, her father, knew who was the author. THACK., Newc., I, 151. T.

And here have I *been knocking about*, year after year, from pillar to post, as if I was no more than the commonest feller in the parish. HARDY, Tess, I, Ch. I, 5.

4) in enumerations, especially when the verbs form a climax.

I *have been hoping, longing, praying*, to make you happy. HARDY, Tess, V, Ch. XXXV, 297.

To have fancied all my life... that every one loved and admired me, and to find that they *were despising* me, *hating* me all along. KINGSLEY, Hyp., II, 280. T.

A few quotations are appended to show that the use of emotional language does not always entail the application of the expanded form.

Lord bless me! how those little fingers of yours *fly about!* JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. VI, 47.

All this time, he lay upon his bed, the very core and centre of a blaze of ruddy light, which *streamed* upon it when the clock proclaimed the hour. DICK., Christm. Car.,[10] III, 58.

He *wears* himself *out* with work. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. XIV, 361.

The dreadful injustice of life *maddens* me. FRANK HARRIS, Contemporary Portraits, IV, 114.

Curious and, apparently, uncalled for is the alternate use of the two forms in:

What the devil *are* you *doing* on my property, lurking by my hedge? What *do* you *do* there, I say. LYTTON, My Novel, I, V, Ch. XVI, 340—1.

b) in representing an action as fraught with important consequences.

You don't know in the least what you *are doing* with these things. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 236.

He *had been kicking up* horrid stinks for some time. ib., II, Ch. III, 235.

Thus especially when the cause of the action or the condition on which its fulfilment depends is thought of.

Every month's delay *will be doing mischief*. GOLDSMITH, She Stoops, V, (221).

If this continues, his mother *will be giving over* and *fetching* the girl. THACK., Pend., I, Ch. XIII, 137.

In leaving New Zealand we *should be leaving* the telegraph. FROUDE, Oceana, Ch. XVIII, 296.

The expanded form may be found in a subordinate clause denoting the cause or condition, the head-sentence expressing result or consequence.

So long as we *are spending* our national resouces upon Dreadnoughts,... we have a reassuring sense of keeping ahead and being thoroughy safe. WELLS, An Englishman 139. T.[1])

[1]) ARONSTEIN, 54.

In the following quotation, which we cannot forbear from copying in its entirety, quite a long succession of disastrous consequences, all of them expressed by a verb in the expanded form, are enumerated as resulting from certain manifestations of inconsistency in the education of children, all of them expressed by a verb in the unexpanded form.

Of errors in education one of the worst is inconsistency. As in a community, crimes multiply when there is no certain administration of justice; so in a family an immense increase of transgressions results from a hesitating or irregular infliction of punishments. A weak mother, who perpetually threatens and rarely performs — who makes rules in haste and repents of them at leisure — who treats the same offence now with severity and now with leniency, as the passing humour dictates *is laying up* miseries for herself and her children. She *is making* herself contemptible in their eyes; she *is setting* them an example of uncontrolled feelings; she *is encouraging* them to transgress by the prospect of probable impunity; she *is entailing* endless squabbles and accompanying damage to her own temper and the tempers of her little ones; she *is reducing* their minds to a moral chaos. SPENCER, Educ., Ch. III, 90*a*.

c) when two or more actions are compared or contrasted. See also 15.

i. While the possible troubles of Maggie's future *were occupying* her father's mind, she herself *was tasting* only the bitterness of the present. G. ELIOT, Mill, I, Ch. IX, 74.

Old fellow, while you *are hoisting* me, you *are risking* yourself. id., Dan. Der., I, II, Ch. XVI, 272.

"Your victim *is fainting* ", said the chaplain sternly. — "Only *shamming* sir", said Fry. READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. XV, 167.

It is a strange anomaly that while men from overseas *are flirting* with typists they *are marrying* domestics. Eng. Rev., No. 99, 162,

The comparison or contrasting may also concern two or more complexes of notions one and the same action forming a component part of each.

I *am* not here *considering* the education of a profound scholar, but of a gentleman. LOCKE, Some Thoughts concerning Education, 195[1])

When Yeobright *was not sitting* with Eustacia, he *was sitting* slavishly over his books; when he was not reading, he was meeting her. HARDY, Return of the Nat., III, Ch. V, 249. (Observe also the contrast of *reading* and *meeting*.)

I *was not going away* to ease and self-indulgence .... I *was going away* to hardship. G. ELIOT, Rom., II, 67. T.[2]).

"*I'm not thinking* of the farm now, George", said William, "*I'm thinking* of when we were boys". READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. III, 43.

In the following quotation the verbs *to pester* and *to please* stand respectively for *to be unpleasant* and *to be pleasant*: i. e. they do not express an action in the narrow sense of the word. Hence there is no occasion for the expanded form.

His desire being thus uncongenial to both (sc. mother and daughter), for a long time Millborne made not the least impression upon Mrs. Frankland, His attentions *pestered* her rather than *pleased* her. HARDY, Life's Little Ironies, II, Ch. II, 41.

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1) ARONSTEIN, 23.

2) VALÉRIE MARINOFF.

Note. When in a sentence introduced by a temporal conjunction, especially *while*, the two verbs are placed in different forms, the effect is that the actions they express are not contrasted, but merely represented as simultaneous. Compare 15.

He *was standing* before the fire with his back to it, while Miss Murdstone *made* the tea. DICK., Cop., Ch. VIII, 58*a*.

d) when the verb is accompanied by an adverbial adjunct to add to or detract from the importance of the action it expresses, such as *actually*, *almost*, *but*, *decidedly*, *downright*, *merely*, *only*, *really*, *simply*, etc.

Lush spoke carelessly, but he *was really seizing* an opportunity and *fixing* an observant look on Grandcourt. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, II, Ch. XII, 186.
I *was only mixing up* this powder. HUGHES, Tom Brown, II, Ch. III, 236.
You see he *was only shamming*, sir. READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. XV, 167.
In publishing them (sc. the letters) I *am but obeying* a last message of love. A. C. BENSON, The Upton Letters, Pref. 16.
Only the other day I came across a little book by a man who *was really defending* one of the great philosophies of the earth, and not *merely excusing* it. CHESTERTON, (Il. Lond. News, No. 3867, 767*a*.)
I *am simply speaking* the truth. MAUD DIVER, Capt. Desm., V. C., Ch. VIII, 81.
During the entire interval expectation seemed to be mysteriously suspended, her brain *scarcely to be working*. DOR. GERARD, Exotic Martha, Ch. VIII, 102.
The sun-helmet he held in his hand was visibly jerking, and his lips, too jerked, almost convulsively, although he was not *even trying* to speak. ib.
He laughed and laughed, till suddenly he realized that John *was not even smiling*. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, I, Ch. XX. 178.

26. When an action is mentioned as an actual fact as such, but without any notion of continuity or repetition at a given moment, the emphasising of its quality does not entail the use of the expanded form. (11, Obs. II.) Thus in:

Did you come on your cycle? — No, I *walked*,
Astronomers are often asked whether animals can *live* on the moon.
I have to say, Winifred, that the man does not *live* and never *has lived*, . . , . who loved a woman as I love you. WATTS DUNTON, Aylwin, I, Ch. I, 65.
"I try *to follow* his example, not *to imitate* him." — "Yes, you do: you *imitate* him." SHAW, Candida, I, (120—11). T.

The following quotation does not belong here: the unexpanded form of the infinitive in the first part of the sentence being due to the ingressive character which the context imparts to the action of sailing, while in the second the expanded form is quite appropriate on account of its fancied going forward at the moment of the attempt being made.

Still he tried *to sail*, and tried to fancy that he *was sailing*. KINGSLEY, Westw. Ho!, Ch. III, 21*a*.

27. The construction with the expanded form in a distinctly relieving function sometimes bears a close resemblance to that in which a demonstrative or its weakened representative, the personal pronoun *it*, is the subject of a nominal predicate with a gerund.

Thus for *'Twas throwing words away* (WORDSW., We are Seven, XVII) the poet might have said, without much change of meaning, *I was throwing words away.*

A similar substitution would be possible in the case of most of the quotations illustrating this gerund construction given in Ch. XIX, 14 of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng. We copy a few for the convenience of the reader.

This *is driving* me into a corner. DOR. GER., The Eternal Woman.
But that *will be giving* you so much trouble. EDNA LYALL, A Hardy Norseman, Ch. XXXIII, 288.
If Dan were to go over on a visit there, he might hold out the bait to him. It *would be doing* me a great service, G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., II, IV, Ch. XXVIII, 69.

Conversely substitution in the opposite direction would be possible in the following quotations:

When Elizabeth put Ballard and Babington to death, she *was* not *persecuting*. MAC., Hallam, (55*a*).
You know she is fond of having young people to talk to, and she has a great deal to talk about old times, You *will* really *be doing* her a kindness. G. ELIOT, Mid., IV, Ch. XL. 302.

28. Finally it may be observed that the force of the expanded form sometimes approaches that of strong *do*, so far as the latter is used to mark a high degree or great intensity of what is expressed by the predicate. See Ch. I, 72, *a*) of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng. Thus it is difficult to see much difference in the force of the two idioms as illustrated in:

i. * How the diamond *did twinkle and glitter* by the light of our one candle THACK., Sam. Titm., Ch. V, 47.
** I drove back to Lock Willow in the dark — but oh, how the stars *were shining*. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 249.
ii. * Mr. Titmarsh, I *do hope* you'll not be angry. THACK., Sam. Titm., Ch. III, 37.
** He said he had not supposed I should be down so soon, but *was hoping* that I had not missed the show, wherever I was. WILLIAMSON, Set in Silver, II, Ch. IV, 39.

Observe also the alternate use of the expanded form and the construction with emphatic *do* in the following quotations:

It sometimes happens that a person departs this life, who *is* really *deserving* of all the praises the stone-cutter carves over his bones; who is a good Christian, a good parent, child, wife or husband; who actually *does leave* a disconsolate family to mourn his loss. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. I, 4. (The author has the second *is* and *does* printed in italics.)
"People *are whispering*", said Rachel. "They *do* even *say* that you will not be among the First Men of the Big Seat." CARADOC EVANS, My People, Ch. I, 13.

We add a few quotations in which the construction with strong *do* would, apparently, bear replacing by that with the expanded form.

What a mysterious life that man *does lead*, to be sure! DICK., Chuz. Ch. XLVIII, 369*b*.

"Father!" said Minnie, plaintully. "What a purpoise you *do grow*!" id., Cop., Ch. IX, 62*b*.
"Winkle, will you go on horseback?" Mr. Winkle *did entertain* considerable misgivings in the very lowest recesses of his own heart, relative to his equestrian skill, but, as he would not have them even suspected on any account, he at once replied with great hardihood, "Certainly, I should enjoy it, of all things." id., Pickw., Ch. V, 39.
"Can I come to your room and do my hair Deb?" she asked. "The curls *do blow* about so." MARY WEBB, The Golden Arrow, Ch. I, 5.

But there is only similarity of function so far as actual cases are concerned. Thus the expanded form could not take the place of the construction with *do* in such a generalizing statement as:
Dress *does make* a difference! SHER., Riv., III, 3, (215).

Nor is substitution possible in the case of the other functions of strong *do*, described in Ch. I, 72, *b*) and *c*) of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng., which serve the purpose of affirming or denying emphatically the taking place of the action.
Substitution is, of course, out of the question in imperatives with strong *do*, the expanded form being practically excluded from this form of the verb. (21.)

The Prospective Function of the Expanded Form.

29. In the case of momentaneous verbs the expanded form sometimes denotes some activity which will or may result in the action expressed by these verbs, in other words it represents the consummation of that action as prospective. Compare ARONSTEIN, 45.

It seems to me the plaudits *are giving way* to criticism. G. ELIOT, Romola, III, Ch. LXII, 441.
And he *is dying* — he looks as if he *is dying*. HARDY, Tess, VII, Ch. LVI, 497.
The empty saddles began to refill, and she plainly *was deciding* to have another turn. id., Life's Little Ironies, Ch. I, 93.
I *was winning* him to all that is good when I fell sick. READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. XXV, 348.
He's obtaining the most extraordinary influence over the old boy. Mrs. WARD, The Mating of Lydia, II, Ch. X, 209.
Now the vicomte . . . *was coming* to his own. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, Mirage, Ch. VI, 50.

30. A slightly different form of the prospective function of the expanded form is that in which the action is represented as lying in the immediate future, i. e. as about to take place place or to begin. Compare ARONSTEIN, 40.

He *was proceeding*, when Mr. Allworthy interposed, telling them very coldly, they had both mistaken his meaning. FIELDING, Tom Jones, III, Ch. III, 34*a*. (= about to proceed.)
We *were going away*, when Mr. Barkis solemnly made a sign to me with his forefinger to come under an archway. DICK., Cop., Ch. X, 69*a*.

"I am more skiful in weaving and embroidery than all the maidens of my land." And she *was going on:* but Dictys stopped her and raised her up, and said [etc.]. CH. KINGSLEY, The Heroes, I, Ch. 30.
Cyril took the document eagerly, and *was breaking out* with some commonplace about pious benevolence, when the Jew stopped him. id., Hyp., Ch. XXX, 161*a*.
He *was turning* away; and then he thought of Tess's tender letter. HARDY, Tess, VII, Ch. XLI, 487.
At night he returned to their tent. George *was* just *lying down*. READE, It is never too late to mend, II, Ch. XXVI, 174.
We unite in yielding a kind of unconscious, tremulous reverence to him who is thought *to be stepping* across the border-line into the Unknown. BEATR. HARRADEN, The Fowler, I, Ch. IV, 26.
He feels convinced every minute that the whole concern *is going over*. JEROME, Idle Thoughts, V, 73.
As we *were going to press*, we received the following message from Mr. Runciman. The Nation, Vol. XXI, No. 2, 27*b*.
I am beginning chemistry . . . I *am* also *taking* argumentation and logic. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 94.

31. Another shade of the prospective function, which is sometimes observed especially in durative verbs, is that of representing an action in its initial stage. Compare A, 17.

Whereupon, being not a little discomfited, we *were advising* with ourselves what we should do. BACON, New Atlantis, 270. (= *began to advise.*)
Fantastic failures of journeys occupied me until the day dawned and the birds *were singing*. DICK., Great Expect., Ch. XIX, 191.
She with quick steps bounded forward, | Sprang within the old church door, | Left the old man treading slowly | Paths so oft he'd trod before: . . . . .
. . . . . .
She has reached the topmost ladder, — | O'er her hangs the great dark bell; | Awful is the gloom beneath her, | Like the pathway down to hell! | Lo, the ponderous tongue *is swinging*, | 'Tis the hour of curfew now, | And the sight has chilled her bosom, | Stopped her breath, and paled her brow. ROSE HARTWICK THORPE, Curfew must not ring to-night, VI.
Robert Allison had ordered a bottle of Sassella, and he *was* just *pouring* it out when Catharina brought in the 'forellen'. BEATR. HARRADEN, Ships, I, Ch. X, 46.
He won't be here five minutes before he's *telling* you that he can't write a line. TEMPLE THURSTON. The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. II, 230.
They are scarcely awake before they *are* again *being put* to bed. ib., 231.
The young bird is scarcely out of the shell when it *is making* ferocious demands for food. Il. Lond. News, No. 3865, 702.

32. A further development of the prospective function is the application of the expanded form to represent an action as contemplated or prepared for. The preparations for the action are then thought of as in progress. This notion is not seldom more or less vague, insomuch that the expanded form is hard to distinguish from the unexpanded form with a future meaning or, even, from the construction with the ordinary auxiliaries for the future tense. Compare, however, BAIN, N. E. Gr., 187.
It is especially verbs which express either a coming or a leaving that are found in this function of the expanded form, other verbs admitting of it to only a limited extent.

Some adverbial adjunct denoting futurity is often required to obviate the sentence being understood as the expression of a state of things of the present time-sphere or, in narrating past events, the past instead of the posterior past time-sphere.

i. *to arrive:* Jane Oglander *was arriving* the next morning. Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Jane Oglander, Ch. IX, 130.

to come: I gathered from what they said that an elder sister of his *was coming* to stay with them. Dick., Cop., Ch. IV, 23*b*.

The carrier looked at me as if to inquire if she *were coming back*. ib., Ch. V, 31*b*. When *is* he *coming* back from America? Sweet, Spoken Eng., 43.

ii. *to go:* He had left word with little Jack that he *was going* a long walk ib., Ch. XIV, 142.

I *am going out* shooting to-morrow. Black, The New Prince Fortunatus, Ch. VII.

I *am going* to the theatre to-night. Sweet, Spoken Eng., 43.

to leave: I *am leaving* Rose Cottage to-day. Mrs. Craik, John Hal., Ch. XV, 149.

to run: I want to see you and talk something over, so *I am running down* on Sunday afternoon. Galsworthy, The Country House, I, Ch. VII, 53.

iii. *to dine:* We *are dining* with the Boltons to-night. Ethel M. Dell, The Way of an Eagle, 82.

to give: 'Siegfried' *is being given* this day week. E. F. Benson, Arundel, Ch. VII, 192.

to go in for: Meyrick *was going in for* a classical scholarship, and his success . . . was the more probable from the steadying influence of Deronda's friendship. G. Eliot, Dan., Der., I, II, Ch. XVI, 271.

to issue: Messrs. Harper *are issuing* Mark Twain's new book, 'Is Shakespeare Dead?' within the next few days. Westm. Gaz., No. 5007, 4*b*.

to look to: They won't let us stay here; they'*re looking* to their money to-day, I know. Galsworthy, The Silver Box, II, 1, (44).

to lunch: "*Are* you *lunching* at the Club?" — "No — I've got to meet some people at the Carlton." Temple Thurston, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, I, Ch. XI, 80.

to publish: Lady Bankroft has written a novel called 'The Shadow of Neeme', which Mr. John Murray *is publishing* shortly. Bookman, No. 244, 178*b*.

to sleep: I'*m* not *sleeping* at home to-night. Pinero, Mid-Channel, I, (67).

33. Obs. I. But the bulk of verbs do not admit of the expanded form being used to express this form of futurity, not even when clear notions of preparations being made for the accomplishment of the action they express are present to the speaker's mind. Thus we could not possibly say, * *I am writing to you to-morrow*, * *I am smoking a cigar after dinner*, etc., etc.

II. The use of the expanded infinitive to express futurity as in the following quotation appears to be rare:

The Crofts announced themselves *to be going away* for a few weeks. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XIII, 129.

III. It has already been observed that the expanded form when denoting futurity often does not appreciably differ from the unexpanded form used in the like function, or from the ordinary future tense with *shall* or *will*. (32.) This is shown by a comparison of the above quotations with the following:

i. * Ask when the company *arrives* at Naples. EDNA LYALL, A Knight Errant, Ch. IV, 37.
Duncan *comes* here to-night. SHAK., Macb., I, 5, *32*.
** The Parson writes word that the boy *will come* to-day. LYTTON, My Novel, I, IV, Ch. XXXIII, *284*.
ii. * *Does* he really *go* abroad next week? LYTTON, My Novel, I, VII, Ch. XVI, 480.
"When *does* he *arrive?*" — Next Tuesday. He *leaves* the same day, I'm thankful to say. BIRMINGHAM, The Adventures of Dr. Whitty, Ch. V, 108.
** The British Diplomatic Agent and the members of his staff *will leave* to-morrow in two special trains. Times.
iii. To-morrow your Papa and I *dine* out. THACK., Van. Fair, I, Ch. IV, 28.
The House of Cassell *publish* next week Prince von Bülow's great work 'Imperial Germany'. Athen., No. 4500, 148.

In the following quotation the expanded and the unexpanded form are used successively without there being, apparently, any occasion for the change of construction:

Julie *is going* abroad this summer... Sallie, as usual, *goes* to the Adirondacks. JEAN WEBSTER, Daddy-Long-Legs, 193.

IV. From the above it follows that it is hardly right, as some grammarians do, to represent the capacity of the expanded form to express a (near) future as a function peculiar to this form. As will be seen in a chapter in which the use of the tenses is discussed, the unexpanded form is distinctly more generally employed in this function. The view is also defeated by the fact that the expanded future sometimes appears as a variant.

Shall you soon *be returning* to England? MEREDITH, Diana of the Crossways, 36.
When'*ll* he *be leaving?* MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. III, 28.

The Characterizing Function of the Expanded Form.

34. Actions not thought of as actually going forward can be expressed by the expanded form when they are associated with a notion of indefinite or endless iteration, as expressed by such adverbial adjuncts as *always*, *constantly*, *perpetually*, *for ever*, etc., and in this association are intended as characterizing the person, animal or thing of which they are predicated. In this function, which may be called the characterizing function, it has approximately the same force as such phrases as *to be given* (or *addicted*, *liable*, etc) *to* + infinitive or *to have a habit* (or *trick*, *knack*, *way*, etc.) *of* + gerund.
Thus for the constructions used in the following quotations that with the characterizing expanded form might be substituted without much change of meaning being involved:

Widows *are mightily given to dream.* WYCH., Gent. Danc. Mast., I, 1, (140). (= *are always dreaming.*)
Brown Major *had a trick of bringing up* unpleasant subjects. Mrs. WOOD, Orv. Col., Ch. VI, 94. (= *was always bringing up.*)
All these bills arrived in a week, as they *have a knack of doing.* THACK., Sam.' Titm., Ch. X, 126. (= *are always doing.*)

35. *a*) The difference between sentences with the expanded form in the characterizing function and those in which the unexpanded form is attended by an adverbial adjunct denoting indefinite or endless repetition becomes clear from a comparison of such a pair of sentences as *He is always smoking* and *He always smokes a cigar after dinner.*
Whereas the first, which is practically equivalent to *He is a tremendous smoker*, is distinctly descriptive of a characterizing habit, the latter denotes a customary, not a characterizing action. In the first the action of smoking is almost thought of as continuous, in the second it is distinctly represented as intermittent. See especially AKERLUND, Hist. of the Definite Tenses in English, Concluding Survey.
It will also be observed that the second sentence would not give complete sense if it were stripped of its adjunct of time. SWEET (N. E. Gr., § 2211) even gives it as his opinion that the main use of the definite tense (by which name he designates what in these pages is called the expanded form) in such collocations as *She is a good woman; she is always going to church; she is always doing things for poor people* is to make the statement absolute, by which he means not requiring or admitting of any accompanying point-tense (§ 2216). This, however, is mentioning a secondary feature of the characterizing expanded form instead of describing its essential meaning.

b) Further differences between the two constructions are the following:
1) The first is usually tinged with an emotional connotation, which is mostly wanting in the second.
2) The lack of actuality is less pronounced in the first than in the second, the occasion of the first being frequently the actual observing of the action at the time of speaking or the time referred to in the sentence.
3) The first, on the strength of indicating something permanent, imparts to the participle more or less the nature of an adjective, which, naturally, is entirely absent in the finite forms of the verb in the second. It may be added that the vaguely adjectival nature which attaches to the participle in the characterizing expanded form distinguishes the latter from the three functions of the expanded form already described, in which the participle

distinctly preserves its predominantly verbal nature, and imparts to it some resemblance to the qualitative function of the expanded form, described below, in which the participle is almost devoid of all verbal features.

c) From the approximate equivalents given of the characterizing expanded form it might be inferred that it mostly has a dyslogistic purport. This may be usually the case, but it has nothing to do with the essential meaning of the idiom. SWEET'S instance given above may, indeed, be adduced to disprove it. The greater frequency of the dyslogistic application than the eulogistic seems to be simply due to the fact that people, as a rule, are more given to dispraise than to praise.

It is also for psychological reasons that the characterizing expanded form is more frequently predicated of a person-subject than a thing-subject, persons being more subject to judgements, especially such as are unfavourable, than things. Compare also A, 28, *b*.

i. You *are always giving* her the preference. JANE AUSTEN, Pride and Prej., Ch. I, 9.

I wish you could persuade Mary not *to be always fancying* herself ill. id., Pers., Ch. VI, 43.

He *was continually getting* into scrapes. WASH. IRV., Dolf Heyl. (STOF., Handl., I, 104).

Frau Elsie *was for ever finding* some occasion to raise a tempest about his ears. ib., 112.

She *was constantly complaining* of the cold. DICK., Cop., Ch. III, 20*a*.

Poor Traddles, he *was always being caned*. ib., Ch. VII, 45*b*.

Oh! Let us not *be for ever calculating, devising, and plotting* for the future. id., Chuz., Ch. II, 9*a*.

Mr. Wolfe *was for ever coming over* from Westerham to pay court to the lady of his love. THACK., VIRG., Ch. XXVIII, 290.

Faith, cousin, you *have been* of late *for ever flinging* my riches into my face, ib., Ch. XIX, 197.

You know he *has always been going* to Scotland to see his relations. id., Newc., I, Ch. XXII, 244.

They (sc. the Middle Ages young men) had no work to do and could not smoke, and the consequence was that they *were for ever fighting and rowing*. JEROME, Idle Thoughts, VI, 79.

We*'re always meeting*. G. MOORE, Esth. Waters, Ch. XXIII. 157.

Next to him was Mrs. Hussell Barter, with ... that look of women who *are always doing* their duty, their rather painful duty. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 11.

ii. She (sc. Elizabeth) set aside the larger schemes of ambition which *were ever opening* before her eyes. GREEN, Short Hist., VII, III, 371.

Mrs. Lauder never used the same one (sc. bonnet) for more than a week, simply because they *were being continually stolen*. Punch, No. 3721, 359*a*.

It is the unexpected which *is always happening*. Westm. Gaz., No. 6270, 2*c*.

Note. Sometimes it is not what is indicated by the grammatical subject of the sentence, but the psychological subject of the thought which is characterized. Thus especially when the former is indefinite.

Everybody *is always supposing* that I am not a good walker. JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch, X, 84. (characterizes the speaker.)
Extraordinary place that City. An astonishing number of men *always are getting disappointed* there. DICK., Pickw., Ch. XXXII, 286. (characterizes the City.)
It had been the immemorial habit of the village to christen children either by Bible names, or by those of the cardinal and other virtues; so that one was *for ever hearing* in the village street, or on the green, shrill sounds of "Prudence! Prudence! thee cum' out o' the gutter;" or, "Mercy! d'rat the girl, what bist thee a doin' wi' little Faith!" and there were Ruths, Rachels, Keziah's in every corner. HUGHES, Tom Brown, I, Ch. II, 21. (characterizes the village.)
She's one of those women that men *are always hanging about*! GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 8. (characterizes a class of women.)

The Qualitative Function of the Expanded Form.

36. In the fifth place the expanded form is often used to predicate a quality or state of the subject in like manner as an adjective. In this case the participle, from a functional point of view, is often indistinguishable from an ordinary adjective, being devoid of almost all time-association, the characteristic feature of verbs. Thus in:

Cromwell, if he were now *living*, would have given short shrift to those persons. Times.
She *was willing* to remain with her for the season. MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. IX, 97.

37. Sometimes the nature of the participle is doubtful, some time-association being indeed, vaguely discernible in it, but less distinct than that of the participle in the other functions of the expanded form. The vaguely adjectival character may sometimes be concluded from there being an ordinary adjective in an earlier or subsequent part of the sentence in exactly the same grammatical function.

The participle may be: *a*) unattended by any modifier.

The work shows an appreciation of personal anecdote that *is promising* WALDO H. DUNN, Eng. Biogr., Ch. I, 14. (= *full of promise.*)
A Teuton invasion of England *is impending*. VACHELL, Loot, Ch. I, 2. (= *imminent.*)
It *is disillusioning* to be told that the beautiful Nur Jahan was almost an elderly woman when Jahangar married her. Athen., No. 4481, 247*a*.
The King's speech *was disappointing*. ib., No. 4627, 129*b*.
It *is not surprising* that the public has become perplexed. ib., 135*b*. (= *strange.*)
On parade, as long as we *were trying*, his smile encouraged us. DON. HANKEY, The Beloved Captain, IV, 10.
One (sc. man) *was* unconscious and *groaning*. ib., XVIII, 46.
The little old white-haired lady *was trembling* that he would ask, but he said not a word. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. V, 263. (= *afraid.*)

b) attended by one or more of the ordinary verb-modifiers, i. e.: 1) by a non-prepositional object.

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes looked upon, *was the best deserving a fair lady,* SHAK., Merch., I, 2, *131.* (*best* = *most.*)
Blind girl! what dost thou here at this late hour? Fie! — *is* this *seeming thy sex or years?* Home, girl! LYTTON, Pomp., IV, Ch. VII, 109*a.*
Not all painters are mere studio-owls, who blink at the sun and shiver at the sting of the sharp wind. Many are fit, not flabby, and ready for sport and play, *loving the sun* and the sea and the wind on the heath. Graph., No. 2271, 946*a.* (= *are fond of.*)

2) by a prepositional object.

Thyrza was not strictly her underling, though she *was helping in the housework.* Mrs. WARD, The Mating of Lydia, Prol., 4. (= *helpful.*)
The Allies are... utterly *lacking in sound revolutionary principles.* Westm. Gaz., No. 7649, 1*b.*

3) by an adverbial adjunct.

The lawyer plods, quite care-worn! the physician is up at all hours, and *travelling in all weather.* JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. III, 20 (= *on a journey.* The grammatical function of *travelling* is the same as that of the preceding *up.*)
While Enoch *was* abroad on wrathful seas, | Or often *journeying landward.* TEN., En. Ard., *92.* (= *on a journey landward.* The grammatical function of *journeying landward* is the same as that of *abroad.*)
The inhabitants (sc. of the street) were all *doing well,* it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry. STEVENSON, Dr. Jekyll, Ch. I, 13. (= *prosperous.*)
Loango is the reverse of cheerful. To begin with, it is *usually raining* there. H. S. MERRIMAN, With Edged Tools, Ch. X. (= *wet.*)
The Pendyces are related to everybody! *It's so boring.* GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 8. (approximately = *disagreeable.*)
Your letter *was rather disturbing.* ib., I, Ch. VIII, 61.

Note. It will have been observed that the participle sometimes forms with its adjuncts a word-group expressing one adjectival idea. Thus also in:

The curé asked if it would be *presuming too far on her good nature* to give them a taste ot her art in the cause of holy charity. COMPTON MACKENZIE, Sylvia Scarlett, I, Ch. I, 36. (= *too bold.*)

Verbs whose meaning or syntactical function is contrary to the force of the Expanded Form.

38. Apart from a few defective verbs which have not a present participle, there are a great many which, owing to their meaning or their syntactical function, are never, rarely, or unfrequently found in the expanded form. This form of the verb being associated with action or change proceeding from real or supposed activity on the part of a person endowed with volition or a thing supposed to be endowed with volition, it follows that it is more or less incompatible with verbs which express a passive or stationary attitude of the person or thing concerned. For discussion and illustration see also De Drie Talen XXIII, 112, and ARONSTEIN, 22.

39. *a*) It stands to reason that copulas or quasi-copulas of the first kind, i. e. *to be* and verbs which in their faded meanings do practically the same work as *to be*, and of the second kind, i. e. such verbs as *to remain* and its synonyms, are not placed in the expanded form, so long as they are not tinged with a notion of activity. Thus we could not say **My bed is being close to the wall.* Nor would it be easy to find instances of such sentences as **This law is holding good for all living beings.* **This gun was proving of the greatest service to us.* **He was resting assured of her affection.* **He is remaining my friend*, etc.

b) But some touch of activity renders these verbs capable of the expanded form. Thus even the verb *to be*, although instances hardly date further back than the last decades of the last century. Compare JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, IX, (411).

As will be indicated in some of the following quotations, it is often easy enough to give some construction with the expanded form of some verb denoting action as an approximate equivalent of the expanded form of *to be* + nominal.

"Go on," said Paul bitterly "make light of it — you fancy you *are being very clever*, but you will find out the truth in time. F. ANSTEY, Vice Versa, Ch. XVII. 335. (= *are saying very clever things.*)

That is why she *is being so clumsy* in her manipulation of pins and things. FLOR. BARKLAY, The Rosary, Ch. IV, 24. (= *behaving in such a clumsy way.*)

You're being wonderfully good to me. TEMPLE THURSTON, The City of Beautiful Nonsense, III, Ch. XIV, 339.

After all *we're being very stupid.* KATH. CECIL THURSTON, John Chilcote, M. P., Ch. XX, 216. (= *we're doing very stupid things.*)

Laura *was being exceedingly clever.* EL. GLYN, The Reason Why, Ch. XXIII, 210. (= *was saying exceedingly clever things.*)

How kind and thoughtful he *was being* to her! ib., Ch. XVI, 383.

She *was being perfectly adorable* ib.

Cora *was being more than exasperating.* id., Halcyone, Ch. XIV, 118.

He knew he *was being weak*, was yielding on points on which he really had no business to yield. E. F. BENSON, Arundel, Ch. V, 133.

Ah! you *are being wicked now!* id., Mrs. Ames, Ch. II, 46.

Somebody... *is being recklessly extravagant* in the matter of advertisements. Westm. Gaz., No. 5376, 3*b*.

He tries — and invariably fails, and he fails because he *is not being sincere.* ib., No. 7653, 8*b*.

Note. Also when *to be* is not a copula, it is occasionally found in the expanded form.

There was jolly nearly *being* a revolution afterwards. BIRMINGHAM, The Advent of Dr. Whitty, Ch. II, 46. (= There was jolly nearly *a revolution developing itself.*)

The dad says in one of his books that over here we *are being* and that over there you are beginning. WELLS, Mr. Britling, I, Ch. II, § 8.

c) Of the verbs which in their faded meaning approximate to copulas of the first kind, the expanded form is naturally more frequent. Nor are instances confined to the latest literature.

to fight (shy). You are just *fighting shy* of Aunt Jane. AGN. and EG. CASTLE, Diamond cut Paste, II, Ch. IX, 215.
to feel. Ben *was feeling very uncomfortable* and almost wishing he had not come to hear Dinah. G. ELIOT, Adam Bede, I, Ch. II, 22.
Robert... *was feeling deeply guilty* toward his wife in that he had been forced to leave so much of the entertainment of Langham to her. Mrs. WARD, Rob. Elsm., I, 198. T.
We *were* all *feeling seedy,* and we were getting quite nervous about it. JEROME, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. I.
to go. I *am* still *going* strong. Westm. Gaz., No. 7571, 15*a*.
to look. How *is* Mary *looking?* JANE AUSTEN, Pers., Ch. XV, 143.
I have (got) a headache — I thought you *were* not *looking* well. SWEET, N. E. Gr., § 2234. (Compare: I have been very ill — I thought you *looked* pale. ONIONS, Adv. Eng. Synt., § 127.)

40. *a*) It is hardly necesary to observe that there is no occasion for the use of the expanded form of verbs whose chief or only function is to express an adverbial relation. Of this nature are many verbs when used in connection with an infinitive, such as
1) *to appear, to prove, to seem, to turn out,* as in *He appeared* (*proved, seemed, turned out*) *to be innocent.*
2) *to fail,* as in *I fail to understand what you mean.*
3) *to (dis)like, to hate, to love, to prefer,* as in *I (dis)liked* (*hated, loved, preferred*) *to spend my time in idleness.*
4) *to change, to happen,* as in *You chance* (*happen*) *to mention the very subject on which I wanted to consult you.*
5) *to need,* as in *You need not take all this trouble.*
b) Nor is there ever any call for the expanded form of certain infinitives after *cannot,* as in *He cannot choose but break* (*fail to break, help breaking*).

41. *a*) Another group of verbs whose meaning is opposed to the force of the expanded form is formed by verbs which in their primary application denote the receiving of an impression by the senses, independently of the will of the person(s) concerned. Thus especially such verbs as *to see, to hear, to feel, to smell, to taste* and their synonyms. The following sentences would, accordingly, be hardly possible: **I was seeing a man falling into the water, *I was hearing a flying-machine, *I was feeling a draught, I was smelling an offensive odour, *I am tasting a bitter flavour.*
With *to see* and *to hear* compare respectively *to look* and *to listen,* which express physical functions acted upon by the human will and are, consequently, often found in the expanded form.
Also the momentaneous character of these verbs in their primary application may, in part, be responsible for the infrequency of the expanded form.
b) When the expanded form of these verbs is used, this seems to be due either to the speaker or writer feeling that some move-

ment of the will is involved, or, more frequently, to a modification of meaning coming into play. It will be observed that the expanded form causes the verb to assume a distinctly durative character.

to feel. She *was feeling it* in all its bitter intensity. Mrs. Wood, East Lynne, II, 149. T.
And then, just as he *was feeling* the full bliss of her presence, a thick white mist rose from the ground and rolled between them. Edna Lyall, Donovan, I, 200. T.
He *was feeling* the joy of life. Galsworthy, The Country House, I, Ch. II, 15.
to find. I *am finding* it absurd to have acquired habits in youth; they are all being upset. Em. Glyn, Refl. of Ambrosine, II, Ch. II, 95.
The New Zealand farmers *are finding* it more profitable to turn their milk into cheese than into butter. Westm. Gaz., No. 6465, 35*a*.
to hear 1) in its primary meaning: Captain Harville, who *had* in truth *been hearing* none of it, now left his seat and moved to a window. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XXIII, 239.
I *am* every moment *hearing* something which overpowers me. ib., Ch. XXIII, 245.
2) in the meaning of *to listen to*: Mrs. Arrowpoint, who *was hearing* this dialogue, perceived quite a new tone in Gwendolen's speech. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. V, 70.

3) in the meaning of *to be told:* I *was hearing* all about him the other day from some one who used to know him intimately. Edna Lyall, A Hardy Norseman, Ch. XXVI, 238.
This convinced me he *was not hearing* the information for the first time. James Payn, Glow-Worm Tales, I, A, 25. T.
I believe the princess is coming expressly to meet her. I *have been hearing* of it on all sides. Mrs. Ward, The Mar. of Wil. Ashe, 153. T.

4) in the meaning of *to attend:* I *am hearing* lectures at the University. Sweet, N. E. Gr., § 2218.

to see 1) in its primary meaning: (She was conscious) that Mr. Grandcourt *was seeing* her to the utmost advantage. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. X, 156.
I can only say that if Ambrose *was not seeing* visions as he sat entranced before that baboon, he looked exactly as I should look if I desired to create the impression that I *was seeing* visions Daily News.
2) in the meaning of *to find:* Mrs. Arrowpoint thought that . . . Mr. Grandcourt *was* probably *seeing* reason to change his mind. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., I, II, Ch. XIV, 227.

3) in the meaning of *to watch:* "Fireflies", said he. "Did you never see any before? ... Never? How wonderful! They are the most exquisite, magical little things? . . . Then I'm glad *you're seeing* them for the first time with me." Williamson, Lady Betty across the Water, 300.

4) in the meaning of *to witness:* God was witness to all their calamities. He *was seeing* them robbed day by day; He *was seeing* them famish hour by hour. Hall Caine, The Scapegoat, Ch. IX.
What we *are seeing* to-day is Mr. Keir Hardie in the environment of Henry VIII. Daily News,

5) in the meaning of *to meet:* I *have been seeing him* every day this last fortnight. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XIV, 133.
She *has been seeing* me any time these two years in town. Thack., Pend., II, Ch. IV, 40.

Your husband *is seeing* that Lady a great deal too often. J. M. Barrie, What Every Woman knows, III, (89).
He's been seeing far too much of her in town. Galsworthy, The Country House, I, Ch. I, 8.
6) in the meaning of *to visit for the purpose of looking at:* He *is seeing* the sights. Sweet, N. E. Gr., § 2218.

42. *a*) As a fourth group of verbs which, owing to their meaning, are more or less incompatible with the force of the expanded form, we may mention such as express a psychological or mental attitude on the part of the person(s) concerned, i. e. verbs like:
1) *α*) *to abhor, to affect, to care (for), to (dis)like, to esteem, to fear, to hate, to loathe, to love, to prefer, to regard, to revere, to sympathize (with)*, etc.
β) *to desire, to long (for), to miss, to need, to require, to want, to wish (for)*, etc.
2) *to apprehend, to believe, to consider, to deem, to esteem, to fancy, to imagine, to judge, to know, to presume, to see, to suppose, to think, to understand*, etc.
Thus the following sentences would appear to be exceptionable English:
**He is abhorring (affecting, disliking*, etc.) *dancing.*
**He is esteeming (fearing, revering, sympathizing with*, etc.) *his master.*
**He is desiring (longing for, needing, requiring, wanting, wishing for*, etc.) *more rest.*
**He is believing (considering, deeming, esteeming, fancying*, etc.) *himself to be near death.*
b) Many of these verbs, however, are not unfrequently found in the expanded form, mostly, as it seems, on the strength of their implying not only a mere attitude, but also some activity consequent on that attitude. In other words they sometimes represent the person(s) concerned as showing visible or audible signs of the attitude in question or as cherishing or nursing it.
Sometimes also the participle may be apprehended as rather adjectival than verbal. Thus *to be hoping, to be longing, to be requiring* (or *wanting*) etc. may sometimes be approximately equivalent to respectively *to be hopeful, to be desirous, to be in want of*, etc.

to believe: That she knew things which had made her start away from him, spurred him to triumph over that repugnance; and he *was believing* that he should triumph. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., II, III, Ch. XXVII, 39. (= *cherishing the belief.*)
to dare: It was one of those black-skirted monks who *was daring* to speak to her. id., Romola, II, Ch. XL, 309. (= *showing visible signs of daring.*)
to desire: On re-entering the hotel, Deronda was told that Gwendolen had risen, and *was desiring* to see him. id., Dan. Der.

to despise: It hurts me dreadfully to know that he *will be despising* me heartily, and *thinking* me the very worst girl who ever lived. WILLIAMSON, Set in Silver, II, Ch. XII, 156.

to dread: While she *was dreading* their disapprobation as a runaway, the man with the bundle stopped. G. ELIOT, Mill, I, Ch. XI, 93.

to envy: It was the first day of spring he was walking through the Park and I *was envying* him. TEMPLE THURSTON, The Garden of Resurrection, I, I.

to expect: I *have been expecting* to hear from you for a week. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, I, Ch. II, 15.

They *will be expecting* me there. Mrs. WOOD, East Lynne, III, 27. T.

We *have been expecting* you to do us the honour of making us a formal visit. GRANT ALLEN, The Tents of Shem, Ch. XV.

to fear: I feel that you *are* all *fearing.* Mrs. WOOD, East Lynne, I, 136.

Was she *fearing* that if her poor young sister-in-law did die, a weight would rest on her conscience for all time, ib., I, 275.

We see no evidence that people *are fearing* to travel by sea. Westm. Gaz., No. 6017, 2*b*.

to hate: When all *are hating* him, he shall have his poor mother near him. Mrs. GASK., Mary Barton, Ch. XXV, 263.

I can't help admiring him when *I'm not hating him.* WILLIAMSON, Set in Silver, II, Ch. IV, 39.

He *was hating* you all the time. HARDY, Jude the Obscure, V, Ch. IV.

to hope: Mr. Bulstrode . . . *was hoping* to acquire a new interest in Lowick. G. ELIOT, Mid., V, Ch. LIII, 384.

He *was* fervently *hoping* never to witness it again. Mrs. WOOD, East Lynne, I, 272.

Every one *is hoping* that the English-speaking world will be spared the visitation that has overtaken Hamburg. Rev, of Rev. 1892, 320*a*.

Then our politicians will be driven into action. It is this for which I *am hoping.* Eng. Rev., No. 69, 85.

Note. In the combination *to be hoping against hope* the expanded form appears to have become fixed.

The High Commissioner *was hoping against hope* that peace might be preserved. Times.

to intend: You shall help me to make notes of these lectures *I'm intending* giving at Norton Bury these ten years. Mrs. CRAIK, John Hal., Ch. XL, 432.

The words which he *was intending* to speak died on his lips. BEATR. HAR., Ships, I, Ch. V, 19.

to like: There was nothing disagreeable in Mr. Rushworth's appearance, and Sir Thomas *was liking* him already. JANE AUSTEN, Mansf. Park, Ch. XIX, 184.

I was just going to have tea... *Would* you *be liking* any yourself? TEMPLE THURSTON, Traffic, III, Ch. IV, 149.

to long: It has been dull in London and I *am longing* to return to you. Punch, 1888, 292.

to love: Your cousin Richard *has been loving* you as plainly as he could, for I don't know how long. DICK., Bleak House, Ch. XIII, 109.

There is no sin in Love. We shall love each other always. With me it will be more and ever more. Though I shall not be with you . . . you will know that I *am loving* you still. It will be as an Altar Flame that burns for ever. ETHEL M. DELL, The Rocks of Valpré, III, Ch. VI.

to mean: *I've been meaning* to get some silks down for ages. GALSWORTHY, The Country House, I, Ch. II, 21.

to rejoice: Even Mr. Carlyle's heart *was rejoicing* in the prospect opened to it. Mrs. WOOD, East Lynne, III, 35.

to require: *Are* you *requiring* a school? Daily News.
to suppose: I *am supposing* now that the lady visitor has a member's order for the day. Graph., 1889, 278.
to trust: I know I *am trusting* to your goodness in a most extraordinary way. G. Eliot, Dan. Der., I, II, Ch. XVIII, 288.
to understand: There followed a long explanation by the Prince of Sylvia's royal descent, which she could not understand at all. Monkley, however, seemed *to be understanding* it very well, so well that her father gave up being offended and loudly expressed his admiration for Jimmy's grip of the subject. Compton Mackenzie, Sylvia Scarlett, Ch. II, 75.
to want: The Harviles *had been wanting* them to come to dinner every day. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. XIV, 130.
Their grandmamma *is* always *wanting* to see them. ib., Ch. VI, 44.
Harris said that we *should be wanting* to start in less than twelve hours' time. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat, Ch. IV, 44.
There's no need for me to do anything — the builders over there are doing it all for me. *They'll be wanting* to build here soon. Westm. Gaz., No. 5036, 9.
I *shall be wanting* the basket back. Wells, Hist. of Mr. Polly, 95.
I am specially *wanting* a copy of the Mr. Chamberlain "Bubbles" poster, though I shall be grateful for copies of any poster. Daily News.
to wish: Admiral Croft was a native of Somersetshire, who having acquired a very handsome fortune, *was wishing* to settle in his own country. Jane Austen, Pers., Ch. III, 20.
They *were wishing* to hold back time with both hands. Beatr. Har., Ships, I, Ch. XXI, 104.
to wonder: She *was wondering* to herself how it was she had not heard of his arrival. Times.

43. *a*) In conclusion mention should be made of *to have*, which in its most common meaning of *to own* or *to possess* hardly admits of the expanded form. This naturally applies also to its two synonyms just mentioned. Likewise some other verbs which may express the same notion in a modified form, such as *to cost* (to have the price of) *to forget* (to have no remembrance of) and *to remember* (to have in the memory) are incompatible with the force of the expanded form. Thus it would not do to substitute it for the unexpanded form in *He had* (*owned* or *possessed*) *a gold watch. The watch cost £ 10. I forget your name. I remembered my promise.* For illustration of *to forget* and *to remember* in the above meanings see also A, 21.

b) But as in the case of the verbs discussed in the preceding sections, the above verbs are frequently enough found in the expanded form when their meaning is modified so as to imply some activity. Thus:

to cost in the sense of *to cause expense* or *losses:* Now that he's growing up, he *is costing* more than ever. G. Moore, Esth. Waters, Ch. XXII, 154.
Milk rose in price because it *was costing* more to produce, and the farmer in 1916 was getting less profit on his turnover than in 1913. Eng. Rev., No. 99, 154.
I have in mind one branch established some months ago, which *is* now *costing* seven thousand a year to run. ib., No. 102, 569.
The mistake *is costing* us dearly. ib., No. 72, 474.

to forget in the sense of *to neglect:* Well, time enough to think of Lenny's future prospects; meanwhile we *are forgetting* the haymakers. LYTTON, My Novel, I, I, Ch. III, 18.

to have in the sense of: 1) *to keep in reserve:* I *am having* fifteen dress-shirts, so that there may be one for wear each day in the week, seven in the laundry, and one over for emergencies. Punch, No. 3811, 86*b*.

I am doing this part of my trousseau (sc. handkerchiefs) in princely fashion. I *am having* half a gross of them. ib.

2) *to hold:* The above examination of a child of tender years took place, while Mr. and Mrs. Raddle and the cab-driver *were having* an altercation concerning the fare. DICK., Pickw., Ch. XLVI, 424.

3) *to indulge in:* "Never mind me, my dear", said the old lady. "*I'm only having* a regular good cry." id., Ol. Twist, Ch. XII, 114.

4) *to produce:* I don't understand what you wish to insinuate... but it *is having* no effect upon me. EL. GLYN., The Reason Why, Ch. XXV, 232. The reduction of the food supplies *is having* material and moral results of the most serious kind. Westm Gaz., No. 7389, 2*b*.

5) *to enjoy:* Methuen's new novels *are having* a great success at all libraries. ib., No. 6023, 1*a*.

Our counter-measures *are having* very considerable success. ib., No. 7389, 2*a*. Irish books *are having* something of a vogue just now. Athen., No. 4627, 148*a*.

6) *to play:* "You *are having* a jolly game! Isn't it good of Grandpapa to play with you like this?" — "Well — but I'm playing with him". Punch, 1899, 64.

7) *to cause:* Gwendolen... observed that Grandcourt *was having* Klesmer presented to him by some one unknown to her. G. ELIOT, Dan. Der., I, II, Ch. XI, 167.

Note. Even when used to express a form of compulsion or necessity *to have* is occasionally used in the expanded form.

"Hallo Ethel, so you've started one of those things?" — "Yes, *we're* all *having to come* to them." Punch, No. 3900, 232.

Money *is having to be spent* on excessive food prices. The New Age, No. 1219, 288*b*.

Final Observations.

44. The expanded form is used not only of the active, but also of the passive voice of the verb. Thus *His temper only failed him when they were nursing him* may be turned into *His temper only failed him when he was being nursed.*

The passive expanded form having met with ample discussion in my paper on Participles, which appeared in English Studies (I, 5, 6 and II, 1) it seems sufficient to advert in this connexion to the following facts:

a) It is of comparatively recent date, the construction with a verbal in *ing* in the active voice or, more properly, neutral as to voice, being originally used instead. Thus in *The horses are putting to* (GOLDSMITH, She Stoops, IV), which in present English would run *The horses are being put to.*

b) It is confined to the present and preterite tenses, the alter-

native expression with a verbal in *ing*, just mentioned, or some other turn of construction taking its place so far as the other forms of the verb are concerned.

45. *a*) The observant student, who has followed the above discussions and weighed the illustrative quotations, cannot fail to have been struck more than once by the fact that in not a few cases the use of the expanded or unexpanded form might be accounted for in more ways than one. Nor is it improbable that he should repeatedly have thought that the choice of the form sometimes seems to be a matter of mere taste or fancy or, at least, prompted by other considerations than those set forth in the preceding pages. To him it may be urged that *a priori* it may, indeed, be safely assumed that in the matter of such an elusive idiom as the present, speakers and writers do not always pause to think which form is the more suitable for the expression of their thoughts and emotions, and also that different writers and speakers are in various degrees alive to the delicate distinctions between the two forms. It is a curious fact that some, especially female, writers appear to have a particular predilection for the expanded form. Thus JANE AUSTEN, G. ELIOT and Mrs. WARD use it distinctly more frequently than MACAULAY, DICKENS and THACKERAY.

Prof. BAIN (H. E. Gr., 187) adverts to the objectionable practice in Scotch English of using the expanded form where there seems to be no occasion for it.

Also in colloquial, and especially vulgar, English, the expanded form appears more frequently than in the language of the educated, sometimes, to all appearance, utterly uncalled-for. Compare DEUTSCHBEIN, Syst., § 33, 2, *c*, Anm. 1.

In the following quotations it is strikes us as distinctly vulgar:

"I suppose, sir, ... that it is the intention of your employers to seek to criminate me upon the testimony of my own friends."... — "Not *knowin'*, can't say." DICK., Pickw., Ch. XXXI, 275.

"Perhaps we had better *be walking*", said Mr. Smauker. ib., Ch. XXXVII, 340.

Are yo comin' to dine at the "Peterloo" to-night, Mr. Wharton?... but it ull be part o' your duties — *I'm thinkin'*? Mrs. WARD, Marc., II, Ch. X, 243.

It's time, *I'm thinkin'*, as he did coom an' luke into things a bit. id., The Mating of Lydia, Prol., 3.

The alternative form would seen to have been more proper in:

i. If ever you *are passing*, look up at our place. THACK., Pend., II, Ch. IX, 106.

"Who *was telling* you?" she asked presently. OXENHAM, Barbe of Grand Bayon, 43.

Invective, in speech, is the monopoly of those who *are not using* other weapons. Westm. Gaz., No. 7512, 7*a*.

ii. But which way *go* you now? LYTTON, Pomp., I, Ch. I, 10*b*.

Hardly heeding which way I *went* in the fright of detection the incident had given me, (I) plunged into the afternoon throng of Oxford. WELLS, The Invisible Man, 168.

Sometimes we even find the two forms used alternately in one and the same sentence in practically identical connexions.

The old man *had listened* to those jokes any time these thirty years — Dobbin himself *had been* fifteen years *hearing* them. THACK., Van. Fair, II, Ch. VIII. 87.
Nobody... knows when he *is coming* or when he *is going* — nor, for that matter, where he *comes* from or where he *goes* to. RICH. BAGOT, Darneley Place, I, Ch. II, 19.

Observe also the varied practice, apparently unaccountable, in:

She herself wanted *to be doing* something — it was just because she did not know what it was she *ought to be doing* that she was reading so extensively and voraciously. WELLS, Mr. Britling, I, Ch. V, § 7, 146.
But still you haven't told me, Miss Cissie, what you think I ought *to do* with myself. ib., 147.

b) It should also be observed that where the difference between the two forms is often slight enough, and each form would sometimes seem to be equally suitable, the choice may sometimes be determined by conscious or unconscions obedience to the laws of metre or even rhythm. Thus the alternative form would, perhaps, have been chosen in ordinary prose for that used in:

He pointed to the field, | Where, huddled here and there on mound and knoll, | Were men and women staring and aghast, | While some yet *fled*. TEN., Ger. and En., *804*.

The metre is certainly responsible for the varied forms in:

The Cock *is crowing*, | The stream *is flowing*, | The small birds *twitter*, | The lake *doth glitter*, | The green field *sleeps* in the sun; | The oldest and youngest | Are at work with the strongest; | The cattle *are grazing*, | Their heads never raising; | They are forty feeding like one! WORDSWORTH, A Morning in March.
There was a roaring in the wind all night; | The rain came heavily and fell in floods; | But now the sun *is rising* calm and bright; | The birds *are singing* in the distant woods; | Over his sweet voice the Stockdove *broods*; | The Jay *makes* answer as the Magpie *chatters*; | And all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters. ib., The Leech-gatherer, I.

c) In conclusion the present writer may be excused for admitting that, when all is said and done, he has more than once felt some 'compunctious visitings of nature' of putting a forced or arbitrary interpretation on the numerous quotations considered for the purpose of establishing the varied functions of the expanded form.

46. *a*) The expanded form has been traced back to quite early times. In Old English many instances have been found, especially in translations from the Latin, where they correspond to participial constructions in that tongue, or to such as contained a deponent verb or a passive form in general. Thus eram docens was translated by *wæs lærende*, consecutus est by *wæs fylgende*, meditabitur by *he byð smeagende*. Likewise in the much-quoted passage from ÆLFRIC, Hom., I, 504: *þā sōna anginne*

þæs gefeohtes wæs se munt Garganus bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge (in which *sona* does not mean the Mod. Eng. *soon*, but is equivalent to the Mod. Eng. *immediately*) the words *wæs ... bifigende mid ormætre cwacunge* stand for the Latin original immenso tremore concutitur.

In the Early Middle English period instances of the expanded form in applications like those in Modern English appear to be rare. The present participle is, indeed, not unfrequently found in combination with the verb *to be*, but in almost all the cases produced it has the value of adjective, or its verbal character is considerably obscured. Not until CHAUCER and CAXTON do we meet with indubitable instances of the expanded form in functions like those of the present day in any considerable numbers.

Nor is the expanded form a very common construction in SHAKESPEARE and his contemporaries. See FRANZ, Shak. Gram.[2], § 622. In MILTON, especially in his prose-works, it occurs more frequently; in BUNYAN it is already quite usual; but it is not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that it becomes the established idiom which it is in Present English.

Since the days of ADDISON it has made some further acquisitions. The passive construction as in *The book is being bound*, although traced back to such an early date as the second half of the sixteenth century, did not gain general currency until the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The combination with *having* first makes its appearance in the first half of the nineteenth century and, as has already been stated, that with *being* at the turn of the last century.

b) The principal source of the expanded form, as we know it in Present English, is not the Old English construction with the present participle, but the combination *on* (often weakened to *an*) or *in* + gerund, in which the preposition first became weakened into *a* and afterwards gradually disappeared. The spread of the idiom was probably accelerated by the change of the participial ending *inde* into that of the gerundial *ing(e)*. This view seems to be incontrovertible in view of the fact that the construction did not become usual until the aphesis of *a* had become very common and gives an exceedingly plausible explanation of its assuming its modern defined functions as compared with its weak and vague force in Old English. It also accounts satisfactorily for the frequent occurrence of *of* before the object in archaic English, as in *My heart is inditing of a good matter* (Bible, Psalms, XLV, 1), and the use of the active present participle in a passive meaning as in *The house was building*.

Also the fact that certain verbs, especially such as denote a psychological or mental attitude are but rarely found in the

expanded form seems to be natural enough, if we consider the incongruity of these verbs standing in the combination *on* + gerund referred to above.

For further discussion of the much-disputed question of the rise of the expanded form see also ALFRED ÅKERLUND, The History of the Definite Tenses in English; ib., A Word on the Passive Definite Tenses (E. S., XLVII, 334 ff.); CURME, Hist. of the English Gerund (E. S., XLV, 371 ff.); JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus, IX; FRANZ, Shak. Gram.[2], § 665; EINENKEL, SYNT.[3], § 3. Compare also my paper on Participles, 6, Obs. VI—X.

Equivalent and Analogous Constructions in English and cognate Languages.

47. *a*) There are many constructions which may serve as useful variants of the expanded form. Most of them have already been described and illustrated in my paper on Participles, and the following quotations may, therefore, be presented without any comment:

1) Here the monotonous round of life *was* already *astir.* MAUD DIVER, Captain Desmond, V. C., Ch. I, 10.

2) He *was at study* in the cell, or *at prayer* in the Church. WALDO H. DUNN, Eng. Biogr. Ch. I. 17.

3) *α*) Those who *are in the fight* need not professions and promises, but concrete and definite acts before they can dream of laying down their arms. Westm. Gaz., No. 7577, 2*a*.

β) I *am* all *in a tremble.* DICK., Cop., Ch. I, 4*a*.

γ) The reaper once more stoops to his work: the cart-horses have moved on and all *are* again *in motion.* id., Pickw., Ch. XVI, 137.

δ) The comedy *had been in rehearsal* for a week FRANKF. MOORE, The Jessamy Bride, Ch. VIII, 66.

4) I *was* all *of a tremble.* G. ELIOT, Sil. Marn., I, Ch. VI, 42.

5) *α*) During the eighteenth century the influence of the Church of Rome *was* constantly *on the decline.* MAC., Popes, (562*b*).

β) I learned to hold my hands this way, when I *was upon drill* for the militia. GOLDSMITH, She Stoops, II, (178).

6) The Military Service Act *was under discussion.* The Nation, Vol. XX, No. 14, 490*b*.

7) *α*) He had heard the sound of the approaching vehicle when he *was in the act of undressing* Athen., No. 4481, 245*c*.

β) She was *in the act to turn away,* as a tear dropped on his forehead. KINGSLEY, Westw. Ho!, Ch. III, 21*a*.

8) The last item of the local programme *is in course of performance.* FLOR. BARKLAY, The Rosary, Ch. VI, 52.

9) *α*) The Cape Colony *is in process of revising* its law affecting the use of the motor vehicle. Il. Lond. News, No. 3866, 760*a*.

β) Mr. Asquith ... announced that a Coalition Government *was in process of formation.* The New Age, No. 1185, 73*b*.

10) The German *was busy in washing* his hands. LYTTON, Night and Morn., 129.
11) Mrs. Boxer *was employed in trimming* a cap. ib., 291.
12) Two (sc. young gentlemen)... *were engaged in solving* mathematical problems. DICK., Domb., Ch, XIII, 103.

b) Another construction, now apparently obsolete, of approximately the same force as the expanded form in the progressive function, is that which consists of the verb *to be* and an infinitive. Compare FRANZ, Shak. Gram.[2], § 623, Anm., 1; A. SCHMIDT, Shak. Lex.[2], s. v. *be*, g; ARONSTEIN, 4; JESPERSEN, Tid og Tempus (413–414).

I *have been to seek you.* SHAK., Oth., V, 1, *81* (= I *have been seeking you.*) AMIENS. He *hath been* all this day *to look* you (= to look for you.) — JAQ. And I *have been* all this day *to avoid* him. id., As you like it, II, 5, *34–35.*

The following is, perhaps, a Present-English instance:

Some friend of theirs was going to be married to one man, and *they'd been to persuade* her to break it off for another with more money. TEMPLE THURSTON, Traffic, III, Ch. XII, 200.

Compare with this idiom similar constructions in Dutch: Zij zijn roeien, Zij zijn wezen roeien, etc., and in French: Il était à se raser, Nous fûmes chasser dans les prairies, J'avais été visiter notre navire, Cet enfant est toujours à demander[1]). These Dutch and French idioms are, however, of limited application.
In Colloquial German this construction with the infinitive, either with or without zu, still survives in certain combinations.

Er *wird* wohl *fischen sein*, meinte er. KINKEL.[2])
Ich habe Sie überall gesucht: es hiess, Sie *seien spazieren.* SOPHIE JUNGHANS, Zwei Brüder, I, 80.[2])
Er *ist* mit seiner Mama *spazieren* gewesen. WILDENBRUCH, Die Alten und die Jungen, 55.[2])
il. *Biss zu ruhen* (= sei ruhend, ruhig). WICKRAM, Rollwagenbüchlein, 103, 3.[2])
Und als er wieder *zu fischen war*, da liess ich einen Schatz ihn finden. SCHILLER Macb., I, 4.[2]).

48. The expanded form is not without analogues in the cognate languages.

a) The Dutch has Hij is lijdende, beterende; Het water is rijzende, vallende; Hij is nog zoekende; De koorts is afnemende, minderende; Wat is er gaande? and a few more similar expressions, which are more or less generally current. But for the rest the construction is not a common one, although there sometimes seems to be some occasion for it, as in Zal ik je nog een lucifer geven om je sigaar beter aan te steken? — O neen, dank je, ik ben al rookende.

[1]) ARONSTEIN, 4.
[2]) CURME, A Gram. of the German Lang., § 190, G.

In Middle Dutch the practice seems to have been usual enough. See STOETT, Mid.-Ned. Spraakkunst[2], § 257, where many instances are given.

The common use of afdoende, voldoende, toereikend, and many other participles, as in De maatregelen waren niet afdoende, voldoende, toereikend, is not, of course, a case in point, the participles having preserved practically none of their verbal nature.

b) According to WILMANNS (Deutsche Gram., III, I, § 90) the construction is very frequent in Old High German texts, translators finding occasion for it in the Latin originals, in like manner as this was the case with the Old English ecclesiastics (46, *a*).

In Middle-High-German poetry the construction seems to have been common enough, but it gradually disappeared in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Judging by what is stated by CURME (A Gram. of the Germ. Lang., § 190, G.), the construction may still have been common in Early Modern German. He quotes Es waren aber Jüden zu Jerusalem wonend (Bible, Acts, II, 5). The present participle in this construction was apt to pass into an infinitive (e. g. Er war wohnen), the change being due partly to the two forms being identical in careless speech, partly to the analogy of other similar constructions consisting of *to be* + infinitive.

The constructions with either the present participle or the infinitive seem to have become extinct in Present Standard German, except singularly enough, for combinations with the verb vermuten.

i. Sie vermuten ihn also hier? wissen ihn hier? Er wenigstens *ist* die Gräfin Orsina hier nicht *vermutend*. LESSING, Emilia Galotti, IV, 3.[1])
Ich *war* mir Sie in dem Vorzimmer nicht *vermuten*. ib., II, 7. [1])
Es gibt viele Redensarten für die Betäubung, die den Menschen überkommt, wenn ihm etwas begegnet, dessen er sich durchaus nicht *ermutend war*. RAABE, Hastenbeck, Ch. XIII.[2]).
ii. Die Rückkehr, die ich mir so nahe gar nicht *vermutend sein* konnte. MÖRICKE, Maler Nolten, 456.[1])
Was gilt's, das *warst* du nicht *vermuten*. LESSING, Nathan, II, 1.[2])

c) In the French of the 16th century and also, although less frequently, in that of the 17th century we find constructions consisting of the verb *to be* and a present participle or gérondif, originally to express duration, afterwards without any such distinct notion. See A. HAASE, Synt. Franc. du XVII[e] siècle, § 69. He quotes:

Elle *étoit* jusqu'au nombril | Sur les ondes *paroissante*. MALHERBE (Ed. des Grands Ecrivains de la France, I, 316, 2).
Dans l'innocence où ils étoient, ils *furent* quelques mois *jouissans* tranquillement de ce plaisir. VOITURE, II, 65.
Les juifs *sont* épars partout en malédiction et *subsistant* néammoins. PASCAL, Pensées, I, 187.

[1]) SANDERS, Wörterbuch, 361; [2]) CURME, A Gram. of the German Lang., § 190, G.

Il faut donc concevoir que vous *êtes* éternellement *créant*, tout ce qu'il vous plaît de créer. FÉNÉLON, Exist., II, 5, 3.

In French we also meet with forms of the verb aller in connexion with the gérondif or the present participle to express the development of a process.

Derrière le bateau laissant un sillage triangulaire qui *allait* [*en*] *s'élargissant* vers les deux rives. ROBERT, Gram. Franc.[3], § 294, Remarques.
Puis tout *alla s'aggravant.* V. HUGO, Contemplations.[1])
Un étroit cheval qui allait toujours *en se rétrécissant.* SÉGUR.[1])

On the testimony of my friend, Mr. K. R. Gallas, to whom I owe all the following quotations, I may state that instances are not particularly common in Modern French, not at least such as contain a gérondif.

Il (sc. l'auteur) y (sc. dans cette lutte) reconnaît un épisode d'une guerre religieuse, 'engagée d'un bout à l'autre du pays, et qui *va grandissant*, comme un incendie en train de dévorer une forêt séculaire. P. BOURGET, Pages de Doctrine et de Critique, I, 133.
Il faut reconnaître que la forme, chez M. Bourget, est *allée en se simplifiant, en s'allégeant.* V. GIRAUD, Les Maitres de l'Heure, I, 271.
Accoudé à mon balcon, sur ce doux canal du Grau-le-Roi qui *va aboutissant* à la mer, j'entendais dans une rue voisine des enfants. M. BARRÈS, Le Jardin de Bérénice. 300.
Léopold approchait du terme de sa retraite, et ses obsessions *allaient grandissant*, id., La Colline Inspirée, 57.
L'ancien magister aurait continué son discours, mais l'Oblat qui sentait que le malade *allait s'affaiblissant*, et que le temps pressait, continua la cérémonie, ib., 407.
Vous vous rappelez le Satyre de Victor Hugo... Il lui fit ouïr (à l'Olympe) sa mélodie sylvestre. Sa voix *allait grandissant, grandissant* toujours. H. POTEZ, Emile Verhaeren (Revue de Paris, 1910, 1 Dec., IV, 651—2).

In Old French aller in a weakened sense, hardly differing from être, was sometimes connected with a present participle to form a combination which bears a strong resemblance to the expanded form in English. The construction was still a favoured one in the 17th century, but survives now only as a literary archaism. See HAAS, Franzö-sische Synt., § 120; HAASE, Syntaxe Française du XVII[e] siècle, § 70.

Grand e petit deu *van laudant.* Passion, XII, *b.* (= Grands et petits louent Dieu.) [2])
Pur qu'*alez arestant*? Roland, 1783. (= Pourquoi vous arrêtez-vous?) [2])
Quel malheur me *va poursuivant!* CORNEILLE, Poés. Div., X, p. 40, v. 66. [3])
Les bêtes, à qui mieux mieux, | Y font divers personnages, | Les uns fous, les autres sages; | De telle sorte pourtant. | Que les fous *vont l'emportant.* LA FONTAINE, Fables. [3])

d) In popular Latin, especially in the comedies, and in Mediæval Latin the construction may have been common enough, and seems to have served the particular purpose of imparting vivid representation to the action expressed by the verb. Thus: *ut* (*tu*) *sis sciens* is used by

1) HAAS, Franz. Synt., § 444.
2) HAAS, Franz. Synt., § 120; 3) HAASE, Synt. Franç., § 70, A.

PLAUTUS, (Poen., 1038) and TER. (Andr., 508, 755) as a more emphatic form than *ut scias*, while no expanded form is needed for the indicative *scio*, *scis*. Compare with this the wordy legal phrasing in:

Senatuosque sententiam utei *scientes esetis*, eorum sententia ita fuit. Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus (= that ye may know the judgement of the senate, their judgement was as follows.)

Further instances are afforded by:

tuis seruio atque *audiens sum* imperiis. PLAUT., Truc., 125 (= I serve and hear your commands.)

tui sermonis *sum indigens*. id., Rud., 943 (= I am missing your conversation.)

qui dignitatis notas et commendationis gratiam habuerunt, aeterna memoria ad posteritatem *sunt permanentes*. VITRUVIUS, III, pr. 2 (= they who have been noted for their dignity and have been in favour for their credit, remain in imperishable remembrance with posterity.)

fodientes in eo loco... inuenerunt speluncam, quam *sequentes fuerunt* forsitan per passus centum, quoad subito fodientibus illis adparuit lapis. Peregrinatio Aetherlae, XVI, 6. (= digging in that place... they found a cavern which they followed perhaps 100 paces, until suddenly a stone appeared to them as they were digging.)

For further comment see EINAR LÖFSTEDT, Phil. Kom. zur Peregrinatio Aetheriae 245, from whom all the above quotations have been borrowed, and from whom the above observations in substance have been taken.

49. *a*) Instead of *to be* we also find *to lie*, *to sit* and *to stand* connected with a present participle to express a modification of the progressive function of the expanded form. Compare Ch. I, 6; Ch. X, 7; Ch. XX, 15, Obs. V of my Gram. of Late Mod. Eng. In the following quotations these verbs, it is true, indicate a position of the human body, but this is hardly a distinct notion in the speaker's mind. Indeed their stresslessness is scarcely less marked than that of *to be* in the same position.

i. So he *lay dreaming*, while he sun drew gradually away from the rolling uplands in Tintagel. MAUD DIVER, Desmond's Daughter, I, Ch. I, 6.

ii. He *sat looking* at the horse's ears, as if he saw something new there. DICK., Cop., Ch. V, 32*b*.

iii. The horse seemed to like the idea of the ride so much himself, as he *stood snorting and pawing* at the garden-gate, that [etc.]. ib., Ch. II, 11*b*.

b) When in this combination these verbs are placed in the expanded form, they reassume, of course, some of their full meaning. Thus especially in the following quotations *sitting* expresses as distinct a notion in the writer's mind as the following *reading:*

Madam Esmond left this room, where she *was sitting reading* Drelincourt. THACK., Virg., Ch. XIII, 131.

On it (sc. a large oak chest) he *was sitting reading* in his book at that minute. KINGSLEY, Herew., Ch. III, 27*b*.

But in many cases the participle of these verbs is in this connexion weak enough. Thus in:

We *have been sitting talking* in Guy's room. Mrs. CRAIK, John Hal., Ch. XXXIII, 351.
Ursula — she *was sitting sewing*, while the little one lay on her lap. ib., Ch. XXII, 215.
Mrs. Kaye *was now sitting staring* through the window. Mrs. BELLOC LOWNDES, Jane Oglander, Ch. II, 21.
Hugh had come to his father's study as he *was sitting musing* at his writing-desk. WELLS, Mr. Britling, II, Ch. II, § 6, 243

Note. It should be observed that the participle after these expanded forms is not used in the grammatical function of nominal part of the predicate, but that of predicative adnominal adjunct.

50. Present participles in the function of nominal part of the predicate are also found after some copulas of the second and third kinds, forming with them a construction that may be regarded as a modification of the expanded form. For other constructions after *to get* and *to fall* see A, 15, *b*. For illustration of *to remain* + present participle see also A, 25, *b*.

i. Don't *keep coughing* so, Kitty, for heaven's sake. JANE AUSTEN, Pride and Prej., Ch. II, 10.
Well, don't you see, you foolish girl, that *he'll remain hanging about*. G. MOORE, Esth. Waters, Ch. XXV, 171.
The whole-hoggers *keep repeating* that they will never accept the exclusion of food-taxes. Westm. Gaz., No. 6135, 2*a*.
They *remained looking* at each other. Mrs. WARD, The Mating of Lydia, III, Ch. XVI, 342.
ii. The boy *got fingering* the pistol. Mrs. WOOD, Orv. Col., Ch. IV, 63.
You'd *get quarrelling* with my patients. G. MOORE, Esth. Waters, Ch. XVII, 110.
We went out for a moment and then *got chatting* together. OSC. WILDE, Lady Wind. Fan, II, (70).
iii. You *fell talking* with uncle about Susan. READE, It is never too late to mend, I, Ch. I, 19.
She *fell* happily *thinking* of Tressady's skirmishes with her. Mrs. WARD, Sir George Tressady, Ch. II, 13*a*.

Note. A parallel of the construction instanced by *we got talking* is found in Early Modern German, consisting of the present or preterite of werden followed by a present participle; e. g.: Er wird laufend (= *he is beginning to run*), Er ward laufend (= *he began to run*). For the reason assigned above (48, *b*) the present participle in this combination was replaced by the infinitive, werden at the same time being changed into sein. In this way Er ward laufend became Er war laufen. Compare CURME, A Gram. of the German Lang., § 190, G.

51. In conclusion we draw attention to the combination of *to seem* with a present participle, a modified expanded form, which appears to be the result of the suppression of the verb *to be*. The idiomatic propriety of the construction is sometimes called in question, but there can be no doubt that it is by no means unfrequent, not at least so far as participles denoting physical activity are concerned.

My poor girl *seemed* almost *sinking* into her mother's arms at the hideous proposal. GOLDSMITH, Vic., Ch. XXXI, (476).
The Baron *seemed collecting* all his dignity to make a suitable reply. SCOTT, Wav., Ch. LXVII, 165.
He *seemed endeavouring* to collect his thoughts. DICK., Pickw., Ch. III, 25.
Winifred *seemed trying* to move away from me. WATTS DUNTON, Aylwin, II. Ch. IV, 66.
The sight of herself (sc. in the looking-glass) became intolerable to her, it *seemed burning* her. VICTORIA CROSS, Life's Shop-Window, Ch. I, 37.
The grim smoke-stained houses *seemed watching* me with unfriendly eyes. PERCY WHITE, To-day, Ch. IV, 30.
Her whole being *seemed hanging* on his words. GALSWORTHY, The Country House', I, Ch. VII, 60.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 7, line 16 from bottom: *change* 20 *into* 21.
„ 8, „ 13 „ „ „ 11 „ 12.
„ 60, „ 24 „ top: „ signifiance *into* significance.
„ 43 and 45: *change the page-heading into* THE CHARACTER IN SLAVONIC LANGUAGES.
„ 47: *change the page-heading into* THE FUNDAMENTAL FUNCTION OF THE EXPANDED FORM.
„ 49 and 65: *change the sheet-description into 'The Expanded Form'.*

H. POUTSMA.

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